THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

A HISTORY OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR *will appear in our issue for July 31, constructed from official dispatches, news reports, and the accounts of war correspondents, by the Editor. It will be a running narrative, telling the story of each campaign separately and joining them into a connected whole.* **INVALUABLE MAPS OF THE NEW WAR-AREAS** *will also be included in the same issue. The maps will cover the Austro-Italian border, where the fighting is going on, the Dardanelles, the Bosporus, and the entire region about Constantinople, in great detail, showing cities, towns, railroads, rivers, mountains, etc. A double-page map will show all of Italy, Servia, Montenegro, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Turkey in Europe, and the greater part of Austria-Hungary. These maps, with those in our issue of January 9, cover the entire European war-area. The foremost firm of map-makers in the United States have been working on them for six weeks, and we have spared no expense to make them complete. The edition of this issue will be* LIMITED, *and orders for it should be placed* NOW *to avoid disappointment. Subscribers who wish their friends to have it should inform them early or send their names to us, enclosing ten cents for each, and we will supply them by mail.*

THE PERIL FROM WAR-MADNESS

SUCH A SERIES of events as the shooting of Mr. J. P. Morgan, the explosion of a bomb in the national Capitol, and the reported planting of another in the hold of an ocean-going steamer, occurring almost on the eve of our greatest holiday, might have started serious trouble in a more hysterical land. But Glen Cove is not Serajevo, and, as the Chicago *Herald* observes, the sane, sober, common-sense view taken by the American public and the American Government "illustrates a fundamentally different method of interpreting such cases from that employed abroad." Yet, withal, our editors recognize that acts like those of July 2 and 3 are symptoms of the lawlessness engendered even in neutral countries by long-continued war, and the effect of the violent partizanship which has been evoked in nearly all countries by the conflict which convulses a continent. Thus we hear the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* placing the responsibility for the criminal's act upon the "confusion of souls" caused by the war; "the smell of blood rises from the fields of battle over the whole earth and goes to the head." And the Boston *Transcript* calls upon all the forces of order to be "alert to protect society from criminals whose minds are excited by the present European War." That Frank Holt, or Erich Muenter, who planted the Capitol bomb and attacked Mr. Morgan, was insane, or at least a crank, all our editors agree. And since he attacked Mr. Morgan as the chief purchasing agent of arms for the Allies, his madness is attributed to our war-exports, or to the agitation against them, especially in view of his repeated declarations of his purpose. The explosion in the Capitol, according to a letter he sent to a Washington daily, was "the exclamation-point to my appeal for peace." In another letter sent to his father-in-law these explanatory sentences appear:

"I went to the Morgan home in order to force him to use his great influence to stop the shipment of explosives. That is why I took some explosives with me, in order to be able to demonstrate to him, *ad oculos*, what the use of machines of murder means, but I did not wish to hurt any one. I wanted him to be in the same danger (him and his family) that we are imposing on Europe. . . . . .

"Mr. Morgan jumped at me, altho I held the revolver in each hand. This physical courage overruled my moral courage. We rolled on the hall-floor. I tried to shoot in the air, but some one grabbed my hand and prest it down. At least, that is the only reason for Mr. Morgan being hurt.

"Of course, all was over, and I was unconscious for a while. Soon I learned to my sorrow that Mr. M. was hurt. He was the very last one that should have been hurt; he was to go out and do the work I could not do. . . . . .

"The slaughter must be stopt, and we must stop helping it on. The people must rise to the realization of their best interests and demand the embargo on arms. Let us hope that it will come soon. If not, our children will have to suffer the consequences, if not even our own generation."

That the clamor upon various grounds for an embargo on arms drove Holt mad is emphatically stated by the Boston *News Bureau*, New York *Sun* and *Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Washington *Times*, and Richmond *News-Leader*. The man's diseased mind, says the St. Louis *Star*, published in a city of large German population, "was given its peculiar bent by the arms-embargo harangue that has been indulged in by the pro-German press, the misnamed Neutrality Leagues, and the so-called Independence Unions, which have been too long tolerated

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in this country, as the crimes of the madman witness." And *The Star* asks, "How much further must the pro-German program in this country go before it becomes seditious?" The New York *World* declares:

"The agitation here and in Germany against the traffic in munitions of war by Americans, which seems to have keyed this man to action, is in plain defiance of knowledge, law, right, and precedent. Few men or women engaged in it need to be told that the protest is insincere and dishonest; that it is grossly partizan in that it is intended to give one belligerent an advantage which it has not been able to win with its arms, and that if the United States were to adopt the policy recommended it would amount to a violation of neutrality and would be so regarded by Germany's foes."

"THE EXCLAMATION-POINT TO MY APPEAL FOR PEACE."

So the maker of the bomb which produced this destruction in a room in the Senate wing of the Capitol referred to the explosion. He placed the bomb here on the afternoon of July 2, and it exploded shortly before midnight. The furnishings in several adjacent rooms were slightly damaged by the shock.

And it seems to the Rochester *Herald* that "the lesson of this event is that it is full time for those German-Americans who are real Americans to speak out frankly in discouragement of the agitation that has been going on to suppress the sale of arms and munitions by Americans."

A more extreme view is exprest by the New York *Tribune*, which wonders whether the assailant of Mr. Morgan was really "more insane than the statesmen who ordered the massacre of the *Lusitania*." He was "the agent of the same propaganda — of the same spirit of truculence and violence which the world has come to associate with German military policy." And we read further:

"German partizans in this country are beginning to take their cue from the barbarity and lawlessness of the German Government. They are trying to practise the terrorism inculcated by the German military code and are beginning to remove by violence those who hinder, or are supposed to hinder, Germany's success."

The Tribune's remarks are not unlike those made by the London and Paris papers after the shooting at Glen Cove. Said the Paris *Temps:*

"This attempted murder is a logical conclusion of the German theory that might prevails over right. . . . . .

"Washington will not imitate Austria when it attributed the Serajevo assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand to the Servian Government. It will see the folly of a single man in this crime. But public opinion will be further irritated against the people who know no limit to their ferocity."

And in London, tho *The Daily News* sees "nothing to connect Holt with any German-American intrigue," *The Daily Chronicle* notes that "German Machiavellianism has never shrunk from crime to advance its interests in neutral countries," *The Daily Graphic* is now convinced that "assassination comes within the list of things lawful to Germany" for the sake of the nation's cause, and *The Standard* notes an aspect of "the German conspiracy in America which might justify friendly representations from this country."

"It is becoming clear—if, indeed, it has not been clear for many months—that the German Embassy in Washington is the headquarters of a criminal organization directed against this country, and the President might reasonably be asked to refuse further hospitality to its agents."

But "only criminal unscrupulousness could manufacture a 'conspiracy' out of the deeds of a manifestly insane man," replies Mr. Herman Ridder, in his *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, to such accusations from both sides of the ocean. As he puts it:

"The movement for the prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition from this country to the belligerents is based on sanity. When a man crazed to murder allies himself with the thought which underlies the movement, its leaders do not stand responsible for his acts. The assassin acted solely from his own disordered brain."

That the assailant of Mr. Morgan was simply war-crazed is repeated with emphasis by the Denver *Herald*, Cleveland *Wächter und Anzeiger*, and the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*. Altho the Cincinnati paper adds its conviction that

"A daily growing number of American citizens feel disturbed in conscience over the sale of arms to the belligerent countries. They have a feeling that the American nation is not living up to its high standard of civilization in furnishing the means to produce and protract human slaughter, and that the national conscience ought to prevail over technical laws of neutrality."

And, in fact, the chief responsibility for the shooting and the bomb-placing is laid to Holt's own deranged and criminal mind by a number of representative papers throughout the country. They have heard of no accomplices; they do not believe he could ever have been trusted with secrets. They recall his wife-murder as Muenter in 1906, and they remember previous similar performances of cranks or lunatics. That the man's madness was due to the war fever, or perhaps even to the arms agitation, several of these editors admit. But they see no reason for holding German-Americans, or German sympathizers, or the German Government responsible for his acts. Among these calmer interpreters of the event we may note the Boston *Transcript*, Springfield *Republican*, New York *Globe*, *Evening Post*, and *Press*, Brooklyn *Standard Union*, Syracuse *Herald* and *Post-Standard*, Newark *Star*, Philadelphia *Record* and *Public Ledger*, Washington *Post*, Baltimore *American*, Indianapolis *News*, Savannah *News*, Chicago *Herald*, and St. Louis *Republic* and *Globe Democrat*.

Not the least of the evils of war, reflects *The Globe Democrat*, "is that it is a breeder of homicidal crimes in civil life." It has heard of an increase in such crimes in Europe since the beginning of the war. Even in the United States, as far removed as it is from the theater of war, "the tendency to such an increase is to be clearly seen." Such a tendency, we are told, is "a result of a lessened sense of moral and legal obligation, springing out of conditions in a large part of the world which have suspended all law but that of murderous reprisal."

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"Keep Steady, and Invite Repose of Mind," is the caption over the editorial in which the Springfield *Republican* warns us of the dangers of a too intense partizanship. It quotes the President's appeal of last August, and says in hearty support:

"It is not for us to become involved in this war, even in opinion that is blatant and denunciatory. We may be sure that there will be partizanship enough without our help. . . . To this country our supreme devotion is due."

Several papers urge the necessity of more precautions against cranks in such troublous times. Others wonder at the ease with which Holt bought and prepared his explosives and set about his work. It all shows, the New York *World* remarks, "how amiably we order our affairs for the accommodation of paranoics and cutthroats." And it briefly retells the story of the man's activities as a study "in no-government which deserves serious attention":

"Muenter rented an isolated cottage on Long Island. He openly purchased a great assortment of dynamite, fuses, fulminating caps and chemicals, and busied himself with the manufacture of bombs. He engaged to some extent in pistol-practise. When his preparations were complete he sent a part of his stock of explosives to a Manhattan storage building, nobody making inquiry or interfering with him, altho at every stage of these proceedings he was violating law.

"Going to Washington, he had no difficulty in entering the Capitol Building with a suitcase in his hand just at closing-time, and was not detected as he deposited a bomb in the reception-room of the Senate. . . . When the carefully timed explosion took place, near midnight, he was on his way back to New York.

"Arriving in this city early the next morning, he is believed to have placed at least fifty pounds of dynamite on board one or more Atlantic liners, all of which are supposed to be closely watched.

"At nine o'clock, with his pockets bulging with explosives and revolvers, he made his way into Mr. Morgan's residence at Glen Cove almost unchallenged and fired two shots, either of which might easily have been fatal.

"Mr. Morgan is the financial agent of the British Government. He had as his guest at the time the British Ambassador. Altho both of these gentlemen must have received many threats from cranks, they were almost as accessible on this occasion as any homesteader on the Western plains.

"Placed under arrest and transferred to the jail at Mineola, the prisoner still enjoyed immunity. Ostensibly guarded by a watchman charged only with his supervision, his cell door was conveniently left open. The watchman having been called away, an opportunity presented itself which was quickly improved. Plunging headlong to the concrete floor twenty feet below, the dynamiter and assassin ended his life as he had lived it, absolutely without restraint.

"It now appears that this man has been wanted in Cambridge, Mass., since 1906 and never apprehended, altho said to have been recognized several times by old friends, and that during all these years, under various disguises but always 'queer,' he has served in various places as an instructor in languages. In what other country, civilized or uncivilized, policed or unpoliced, with red tape or without it, could a man of such purposes and practises, so well supplied with money, have run his course uninterruptedly and finally selected for himself his manner of death?"

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J. P. MORGAN,

As he appeared only a few days before he was shot. His injuries did not prove serious.

PROFIT AND LOSS OF A YEAR OF WAR

THE BLAME for the $35,000,000 deficit in the national Treasury is saddled by partizan editors on the war or the Democratic party, according to political view-point, as it happens conveniently that the second full fiscal year of the Wilson Administration nearly coincides with the first year of the European War. "Considering the state of the world," the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) thinks the showing by no means a bad one. But the Republican Philadelphia *Public Ledger* inveighs against the "grossly extravagant and wasteful" Government, which it holds responsible for "the most lamentable exhibition made by the Federal Treasury in many years." And during the very twelve-month in which the Administration was thus running into debt, it continues, "American business men were piling up an international trade-balance of more than a billion dollars." This trade-balance means that we are "a billion dollars richer than we were on June 30, 1914," says another Republican daily, the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, yet not a dollar "can be credited to any act or policy of our Government. It is wholly due to the war and the conditions growing out of the war." The $1,000,000,000 excess of exports over imports for the fiscal year just ended, says Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, surpasses "by nearly $400,000,000 the highest record heretofore made." Last July and August, the New York *Sun* notes, "resulted in small import balances. It was not until November that the tide of international commerce began to run strongly in our favor, and practically the export surplus of the year was made in the last eight months." On that basis, says *The Sun*, "and without any further expansion, the current year will bring a trade-balance of $1,500,000,000"; other papers are willing to make estimates of a two-billion-dollar balance.

This year's balance, according to a Department of Commerce statement, is not due to orders for munitions of war. "The normal sales of manufactures during peace," it seems, "were greater than those under existing war-conditions. Because of this fact and the extraordinary shrinkage of exports of crude materials, it is found that the net increase in our total exports has been wholly in foodstuffs." Exports of ammunition, comments the Indianapolis *News*, receive so much more publicity that "the country is inclined to forget that each day ships sail for Europe laden with wheat, meats, and other foodstuffs." No doubt, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "much of the food-supplies has gone to support armies and help belligerents, and live animals, other than those for food, have had a military purpose, but they are not munitions. Automobiles became a considerable item, and some of these serve a warlike purpose in transportation. Imports are not largely changed in character except that articles of luxury figure less than usual." And we read in the New York *Commercial*:

"In spite of all the talk about exports of war-materials, they

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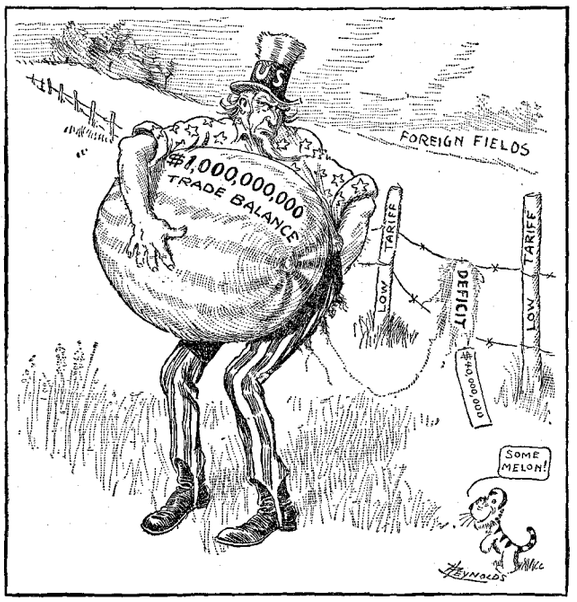
have not yet attained great importance. The movement is only beginning, and the manufacturers of shells and other munitions of war will not reach their capacity before next October. The business has been disorganized by the poor management of the British Government, which refused to place orders unless prompt shipments could be assured. Many



"DARN THAT FENCE!"
—Reynolds in the Portland *Oregonian*.

American manufacturers refused to do business on such terms, and the difficulties are only being adjusted now. Russia requires enormous supplies of all military stores, and all the belligerents are now basing their calculations on a long war.

"The United States is the only country that possesses sufficient natural resources to supply this demand. Germany is better off than any of the other belligerents, but is short of copper and cotton. The consumption of cotton in making explosives is one of the surprizes of the day, and has been an important factor in taking the large crop off the hands of the Southern planters. The winter wheat-harvest is turning out as well as expected, and what is still in the fields is practically safe from damage except by storms. Other grain-crops are doing well, and pasturage and fodder-crops were never better. According to present indications we will have an enormous surplus of foodstuffs for export, and the cost of living will not bear too heavily upon ourselves. . . . . .

"The decrease in imports has hurt New York City, because this is the foreign merchandising center of the country, but it will not be felt in the interior. The people have bought American automobiles instead of diamonds and champagne with their surplus cash and are none the worse for it."

Several protectionist Republican editors rejoice in such a trade-condition as this. The war, says the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, "has answered the purpose of a protective tariff in reducing our imports. It has to an extent made inoperative the harmful qualities of the Underwood tariff." The Washington *Post* sees in the trade-balance "an addition to the prosperity of the nation," and it agrees with certain of its contemporaries that the farmers will be the chief gainers. But the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) places against this "apparent but fallacious prosperity" the increasing burden of our citizens due to smaller tariff-receipts and Democratic extravagance. The billion balance, declares the Philadelphia *Record*, "does not prove foreign trade profitable, and it does not measure the prosperity of the country." It explains the situation from the Democratic view-point:

"The large balance in our favor on the fiscal year just closed is due to the fact that our exports have increased and our imports declined. The last is not a matter of congratulation, for it is due primarily to the interference of the war with our normal business. Our manufacturers have been less busy than in some years, partly because people have had to economize, and partly because several of our customers are not able to buy of us as usual. In 10 months the import of crude materials for use in manufacture declined $74,000,000. The export of manufactures ready for consumption fell off only $8,000,000 in 10 months, or 1.33 per cent. On the other hand, the imports of manufactured goods ready for consumption in 10 months declined $88,000,000. This is a sufficient answer to the pretense that the present tariff is ruining our manufacturers.

"The large trade-balance establishes an enormous credit, which the rest of the world must discharge in one way or another. A part of it is spread over a considerable time by the opening of credits here by Governments that are buying war-supplies; a part of it is being discharged by remitting gold, but this is very recent; and a part of it is discharged by the sale of American securities in our markets, which amounts to our repaying Europe for its investments here and acquiring the ownership of our own enterprises."

Since the beginning of the year, says the New York *Commercial*, we have imported $120,000,000 gold and have brought back three times that amount of stocks and bonds from Europe. Some editors see a menace in such a hoard of gold. "Drowning in Idle Gold" is one editorial caption. However, says the hopeful Baltimore *News*, "aside from all fear of speculation and of a speculative orgy, the solid, basic fact remains that the world's gold is flowing in our direction and the world's liquid assets coming to us in exchange for food and gunpowder. . . . We are gathering the sinews not for war, but for a period of tremendous prosperity."

But this prosperity is far from evident in the national Treasury, Republican editors loudly insist. Exclusive of Panama Canal expenses, and subject to correction by late reports of internal-revenue receipts, there was a deficit for the fiscal year of $35,864,381, as compared with surpluses of $34,418,677 in 1914, $41,340,524 in 1913, and $37,224,502 in 1912. In round numbers the Treasury receipts for the year, as given out to the press on July 1, were:

"From income (and corporation) tax $79,000,000, as against $71,000,000 last year.

"From customs $209,000,000, as against $292,000,000 last year.

"From ordinary internal-revenue sources, including war tax, $335,000,000, as against $308,000,000 last year."

The drop of $83,000,000 in customs receipts inclines the New

"IT'S A CLOUDBURST, BOYS!"
—Satterfield in the Madison *Wisconsin State Journal*.

York *Tribune* (Rep.), Chicago *Herald* (Ind.), and Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) to predict a restoration of the duty on sugar, and a continuance of the "war tax" beyond January 1, 1916, the date set for its expiration. The Democrats, says the Philadelphia

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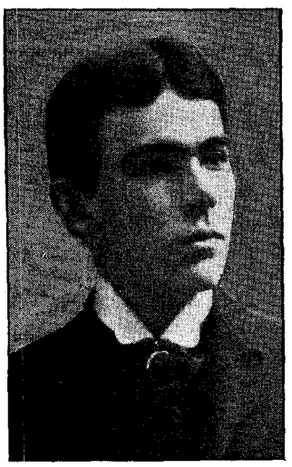


R. MILES BURNS,

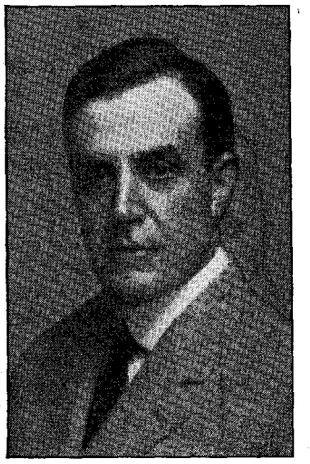
Controller, under indictment as responsible for larceny of city books, who is petitioning receivership for Nashville.

CHARLES A. MYERS,

City Treasurer, charged by Controller Burns with fraudulent appropriation of $10,000 of interest-money of the city.

LYLE ANDREWS,

Ousted Commissioner of Finance, charged by his brother-in-law, Controller Burns, with using city funds for his political campaign.



HARRY S. STOKES,

Attorney for Controller Burns, who promised disclosures that would "curl the hair of the City Commission."

PROMINENT FIGURES IN NASHVILLE'S MUNICIPAL TANGLE.

Inquirer (Rep.), will not admit the mistakes made in their calculations, and blame it all on the war. But "persons who are familiar with the facts will reject this view," for "they know that as a revenue-producer the Wilson-Underwood tariff had been proved a failure before the war began." And *The Public Ledger* (Rep.), of the same city, as noted above, shares this indignation at what it takes for Democratic incompetency. To quote an editorial utterance:

"The war reduced somewhat the volume of imports into the United States, but the new Wilson tariff law also reduced so enormously the amount of duties collected upon them that a serious deficit was inevitable. This deficiency was so large that it more than ate up the sums put into the Treasury by the income tax and the recent stamp taxes.

"Legislative folly could scarcely go further than this. It robbed our own manufacturers of protection and deprived the United States Treasury of its needed revenues while failing to provide a rational and sufficient substitute for them. What is even worse, the Government has been grossly extravagant and wasteful. . . . Similar tactics of extravagance applied to a corporation would send it into inevitable bankruptcy."

But to the independent Springfield *Republican* and Indianapolis *News* the deficit does not seem very serious. The New York *Evening Post* considers it "no more than was to be expected from the falling off in customs revenues and from the loss in internal revenue from tobacco and liquors, resulting from prohibition and the social tendency to economy." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) would have us remember the delayed revenues that came in too late for recording on July 1, and it remarks to its Republican friends that the revised deficit "probably will not be heavier than it was in 1898, when the Government was in the hands of the Republicans, the Dingley tariff was in operation, and the McKinley Administration felt able to make war on Spain." And in the Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.) we read:

"The various efforts to make party capital out of the deficit are neither sensible nor just. No tariff system that could have been devised would have averted a heavy loss to the Treasury at a time when importations to the United States were substantially diminished by conditions growing out of the war.

"Criticisms of the present tariff based upon the deficit of customs revenue since July 1, 1914, are purely speculative, because they deal with international trade-conditions that nobody foresaw when that measure was enacted. This we know, however, that internal taxation has been a far safer and surer source of revenue for Uncle Sam in the unprecedented war-crisis than the revenue from customs has been; and that, therefore, the Underwood tariff has been a better reliance for the war-period than the preceding tariff would have been, to the extent that it substituted the income tax, an internal-revenue tax, for certain duties on imports."

NASHVILLE'S HOUR OF TRIAL

BANKRUPTCY is not thought to be staring the city of Nashville in the face, in spite of the fact that the City Controller has petitioned to have the municipality put into a receivership. It is being recalled that "just forty-six years ago Nashville set the then record for the world in putting the municipality in the hands of a receiver," but there is little danger of its happening now, according to the authoritative New York *Journal of Commerce*. The city has been under the commission form of government, it appears, and two of the six commissioners and one of the appointive officials are accused "of having conspired to rob the city treasury through false entries, forged reports, and in other petty, contemptible ways which mark the grafter." Exposure came about through "the failure of one man to return from what was supposed to have been his annual vacation." Soon it was discovered that he had gone for good, and that "the records of the city were mutilated, pages being torn from ledgers, and vouchers having been destroyed." Nevertheless *The Journal of Commerce* calls attention to the fact that—

"It does not yet appear that the city's loss is very great, nor that the bonds of the fugitive and his superiors now under arrest will be inadequate. The taxable value of the city of Nashville is somewhere around $80,000,000. The city's credit is good. [At the end of June] the city sold $625,000 of school bonds at a premium, and the bonds were promptly delivered to New York City bankers by the Mayor, Hilary E. Howse, in person. Mr. Howse has reported to the Commission that the bankers said that they only regretted the city had no more bonds to offer at the present time. The city's tax-rate is lower than that of New York City, and its valuation for taxable purposes is generally considered as less than 75 per cent."

It is not a big scandal, as scandals go, "not at all to be compared with many which have disgraced other cities," says the same paper, thus consoling Nashville, but reflecting a little on American city politics in the large. The storm broke loose, relates a Nashville correspondent of the New York *Sun*, on June 12, when Mayor Hilary E. Howse and the City Commission attempted to remove Controller R. Miles Burns from office for responsibility in the loss of the *ad valorem* and privilege tax-books

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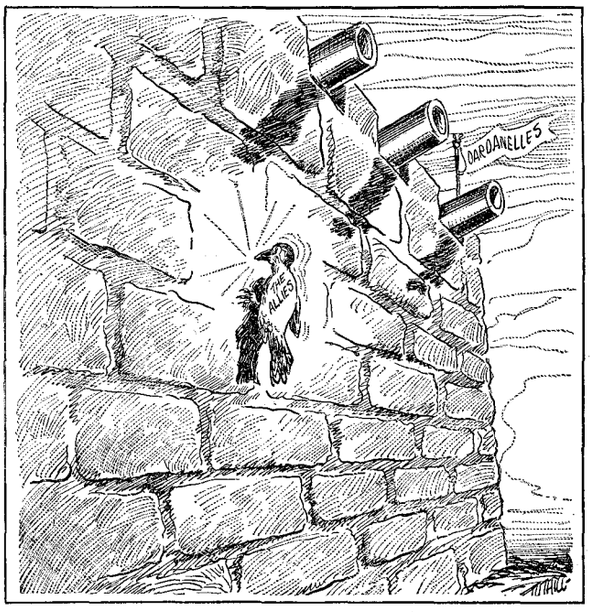
A HARD ONE TO CRACK.
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.



THE WOODPECKER.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

MISSOURIAN IMPRESSIONS OF THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

for 1911, 1912, and 1913, and the loss also of the cash and revenue receipt-books for the larger part of 1913. The Controller took recourse to law and accounted for the disappearance of the latter set of books by charging in a bill in Chancery "that City Finance Commissioner Lyle Andrews had made an expensive campaign which he financed out of the city funds with the connivance of J. B. (Doc) West, Jr., Assistant City Treasurer." West is the official of the Commission who has fled, it is reported, to Australia or New Zealand. Burns and Andrews are under indictment for larceny of the city records, and have given bond to answer to the criminal court. Andrews only lightly resisted removal from the Commissionership of Finance; but Burns petitioned the Chancery Court that a receiver be appointed for the city, and had the City Treasurer, Charles A. Myers, arrested for fraudulent appropriation of the public money. No one could be found to join Burns, continues the *Sun's* correspondent, "in the effort to repeat the receivership of Nashville of 1869"; but the airing of the action in the courts results in an attempt at the recall of all the city officials. In firm opposition to the recall movement, the Nashville *Banner*, which believes it inexpedient, unwise, and likely to prove ineffective, observes that—

"The *Banner's* idea about the proper plan of procedure in this matter is to await the developments of the investigations under progress and those to be instituted. This paper places its reliance largely on the action of the Committee of Safety that has been organized by the Commercial Club, and that proposes to go thoroughly, with all due speed and a judicious spirit, into the situation and make known without prejudice or favor all that a thorough investigation may reveal.

"Drastic procedure of any kind now would hinder rather than promote this procedure. It would introduce noise and excitement that would serve to obscure the issue by producing confusion when what is wanted is calmness and clarity, an unrelenting and persistent inquiry that will lay bare all the evil that has been done, and make the truth plain to the public vision."

With the commission government in this dubious state, the situation seems to be largely in the control of the Committee of Public Safety, which is an outgrowth of the Bankers' Committee, whose New York auditors precipitated the crisis by their discovery that books of the city's fiscal records had been stolen or mutilated. The Safety Committee, *The Banner* points out, "undertakes a work cognate to that entrusted to the bankers, but of a wider scope." In speaking of the earlier body *The Tennessean* utters an opinion that may reasonably be offered as another indication of the temper of the Nashville press. Some of the phrases have a strangely familiar ring:

"To-day is not the day for hysteria or prejudice. It is the time for conservatism and deliberation. . . . The cooperation of all citizens with this committee should be the guiding aim and controlling purpose.

"On the other hand, this committee must wield a spear which knows no brother. It must plow to the end of the furrow. It must know neither friend nor foe. Its every object should be to reestablish the good name and honor of the city, to place stripes upon the guilty, to vindicate the innocent, and to establish Nashville upon a sound, clean business basis. It must hew to the line and let the chips fall as they may. No guilty man must escape. Let us be sane in this our hour of trial. Let us be fearless and unselfish. Let us all work together to lift the pall of shame. We can only do this by being reasonable, fair, and deliberate, and taking counsel one with another. We can only be of real service to our city and our neighbors by burying for the nonce all factionalism and prejudice."

TRUSTING THE HONOR OF CRIMINALS

A CRUEL BLOW to the plan of reforming convicts by appealing to a sense of honor whose very lack has put them where they are is seen by some in the murder of Warden Allen's wife, at the Illinois State prison at Joliet. Mrs. Allen had been especially active in good works for the men under her husband's care, so that her death is considered at once a martyrdom in the crusade for prison reform and an argument against it. While in itself the crime is probably "insufficient to shake the somewhat enthusiastic faith in criminal human nature on which the prison honor systems are based," says the New York *Sun*, nevertheless it will "at least strengthen the more pessimistic view." Wholly opposed to this opinion is the Leavenworth *New Era*, which is the United States Penitentiary organ of that city, "edited by prisoners for the encouragement and educational advancement of prisoners everywhere." To the latter class of men, this journal admits, the murder of Mrs. Allen, "who had been devoting herself to the betterment of conditions" at Joliet, is "the hardest blow that could have been delivered . . . a stroke at the heart, designed to cast them back into the darkness from which they have been slowly emerging for years." Yet it assures us that Warden Allen, despite his great affliction, is still "a believer in and upholder of the system" he initiated in Illinois. He looks upon the crime as "'the act of an individual,' and not the product of a class," in which stand he has the support

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THE NEWS FROM PETROGRAD.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

AN EXPENSIVE PET.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

TWO CLEVER IDEAS OF RUSSIA TO OUTWIT GERMANY.

of some of "the ablest writers of the land." *The New Era* cites several such editorial commentators and, as further justification for the Warden's confidence, the letter of condolence sent by "the faithful in Joliet prison" at the time of the murder, which runs:

"At this hour of deepest grief we send you this message of our love and sympathy. Cæsar had his Brutus; Rome its Nero; and Jesus, the Just, his Judas, yet the remnant of his disciples remained stedfast and true. Treachery and betrayal were in vain. His work endures. So, in spite of the dreadful blow that has fallen upon us, must the work of yourself and your wife go on.

"Let us all, you and us, take new hope and, over the grave of her who poured out her love for us, join hands and resolve to finish the work which you have begun.

"The eyes of the world are upon us and we must succeed. We may, each and all of us, pledge ourselves to wipe out the tragic stain by making your work here a success. The hour has struck and we can not retreat. Come back to us and we will build together a real honor system, as a fitting memorial to your dear, departed wife, that will be more lasting and enduring than marble or bronze. We will build men in whom honor is not dead and will not die.

"Our hearts are heavy with grief, and our eyes are wet with tears because of this sad tragedy.

"For your wife and our friend, Odette Allen, words can not express our thoughts nor speech contain our love.

"(Signed) YOUR BOYS."

In outside editorial defense of the "honor system," *The New Era* draws first upon the testimony of the Chicago *Tribune*, which calls attention to the fact that this new prison method "is not in any sense involved in the Joliet crime," and explains that—

"The suspected men are none of them honor men under the new system. They are trusties, and their like is to be found in virtually every penitentiary in the world. If Warden Allen had been the harshest and narrowest of old-school jailers, he would have had trusties, and they might have committed the crime of which he is the victim. American opinion should not be obscured and misdirected on the important phase of penal reform with which he has been experimenting with such encouraging prospects."

So, too, thinks the Chicago *Herald*, which remarks that the Joliet crime "does not necessarily mean the end of the honor system, as has been hastily suggested," but that "in every group of human beings there may be some fiend in human form." This possibility, *The Herald* goes on to say, "exists inside as well as outside of prisons," while "the indignation of the great mass of inmates on hearing of the crime shows how unrepresentative of his fellow prisoners was the fiend who perpetrated it." Again, the Kansas City *Journal* argues that—

"As a matter of fact, the honor system is all that makes civilization possible. Because of their faith in it men and women found homes and rear families; it is the basis of all of the complex activities of modern commerce, and only through it is any plan of government practicable other than the tyranny which is founded on personal prowess. The world expects frequent and deplorable exceptions. To deal with them, it builds penal institutions. It is Warden Allen's theory that the best preparation of prisoners before sending them back into a community founded upon this faith in humanity is to train them to its requirements while they are prisoners. He believes that the personal sense of honor grows stronger by use. It was a foregone conclusion there would be occasional failures. But a lapse within the walls of a prison, even under such revolting circumstances, proves no more than a similar infraction elsewhere. The honor system can not be impugned."

The conviction that the "honor system" is not to be held answerable for the Joliet crime is exprest also by the Detroit *Times*, the Chicago *Public*, and the New York *Evening Post*, which points out that "in what ways, and subject to what limitations, that system can properly be employed is one of the large questions now being worked out by prison authorities in all parts of the country; and, while a single instance . . . can not legitimately be made much of an argument either way, yet it is important that no outright mistake of fact should be made as to even one conspicuous instance." On the other hand, while admitting the insufficiency of one or two instances as evidence against the continuance of the "honor system," the New York *Sun* states its objections on the following general grounds:

"Those students of criminal psychology who hold that crime is a species of insanity will be pretty apt to regard the Joilet case at least as confirmatory of their theory. On this basis they will not unlikely argue that as ghastly consequences have followed overconfidence in lunatic-asylum inmates, so may like consequences be expected to follow undue confidence in prison inmates. Even in institutions where a high code of personal honor among those enrolled is a primary assumption, the honor system has not in all instances been an unqualified success. In view of that fact its extension to a great body of malefactors actually convicted of every crime in the calendar from theft to murder might well on general principles be regarded with misgivings.

"Ultra uplift sentimentality in the management of heteroge-

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neous masses of corraled scoundrels has developed prodigiously of late. . . . Amusing perhaps to those who hold the old fogy notion that a prison is a penal institution, but somehow such events as that at Joliet tend to spoil the humor of the thing."

A FOURTH "SANE AND NEARLY SAFE"

A RELAPSE from the Sane Fourth idea this year is discerned in the statistics annually gathered by the Chicago *Tribune* on the casualties the country over incident to the celebration of Independence Day. Individual cities, however, show an advance, and the rest of the country is duly admonished for falling back. The celebration was "reasonably sane in most parts of this country," the New York *Times* admits, but apparently "all the people are not yet aware that we have changed our manner of commemorating the signing of the Declaration." The American boy, supposedly reformed, we are told, this year "lapsed to type." He "burned, mangled, and killed as he used to in the unregenerate days, and he caused an unusual number of destructive fires." Partly to blame for this retrogression is the American humorist of pen and pencil, *The Times* believes, because "he persistently clings to his repertory of jokes, and along in the early summer still brings out his ancient collection of firecracker and sky-rocket quips." Altho to attempt to reform the humorist, in the judgment of this journal, "would be a hopeless task," still it holds that "with a little more reasonable argument, a little more eloquent insistence on the obvious fact that national glory is not really well exprest in noise and the odor of burning gunpowder, we shall yet have a general celebration of the Fourth devoid of carnage all over the country." The Fourth casualty record on which *The Times* bases its remarks is compiled, as above stated, by the Chicago *Tribune*, which says:

"Nineteen lives were sacrificed to the two days' celebration this year of the anniversary of the nation's birth. Nine hundred and three other persons were injured by various noise-making contrivances.

"These figures both show an increase over the totals of 1914, when there were twelve persons killed and 879 injured.

"A large increase was shown in the fire loss also, the total for this year being $239,325, as compared with $99,545 last year.

"A comparison of the fatalities, which have been decreasing rapidly since *The Tribune* started the nation-wide crusade for a sane Fourth, is shown in the following table:

1915	19	1911	57
1914	12	1910	141
1913	32	1909	215
1912	41	1903	466

"The causes of fatalities this year were distributed as follows:

Fireworks	9
Cannon	4
Firearms	4
Gunpowder	2

"Chicago escaped with only one death and two persons injured," observes *The Tribune* with satisfaction, while *The Herald*, of the same city, takes pride in the fact that "in the matter of a sane celebration Chicago takes the lead of all the other large cities." Moreover, this journal adds that if the celebration this year had been confined to one day, as is usually the case, "it is believed that the casualty figures for the country would have shown a notable decrease from those of any previous year." Most reckless of all cities, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, was Philadelphia with a list of 288 injured, of which forty were "victims of small cannons, while the majority were injured about the hands by exploding cannon-crackers." In this connection the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks:

"What the officials concerned have come to view as Philadelphia's brand of the 'safe-and-sane' Fourth movement, with felicitations that it was not worse, on closer scrutiny, with all the facts in, proves that we still enjoyed—is that the proper word?—in too many respects as unsafe and as insane a Fourth as any enemy of an orderly and patriotic celebration could wish for. There is less reason in Philadelphia than anywhere else for any further encouragement of the old and stupidly criminal way of celebrating the national holiday. Aside from our local shrines, the big 'National Fourth' celebration, with all the admirable sectional displays by day and night, exalts the memories of the occasion and allows for all the emotional outlet that any patriot could ask for."

From the Boston *Herald* we learn that Boston has enjoyed a Fourth of fewer casualties "than any heretofore in the history of the city"; and this journal goes on to say:

"We like to think, moreover, that the deeper significance of the anniversary was more fully realized this year than heretofore. The news from over the sea, and the discussions of the fundamental issues of the great conflict and their meaning for ourselves which are constantly going on in this country have certainly induced a thoughtful mood upon the part of multitudes of Americans. The 'Americanization' idea is the direct product of this situation. The permanent result ought to be a closer knitting together of the citizenship of the whole land, of whatever origin and of whatever sympathy."

The Boston *Transcript*, too, calls attention to the fact that Boston was "among the pioneers" in the movement to make the Fourth "an occasion of welcome to the newly naturalized, and of reminder to native and naturalized alike of their common loyalty to the memory of the founders and their common obligation to defend what the founders so wisely wrought." Referring to the unveiling of the statue of Wendell Phillips on the day, it observes that it will stand "not only as a memorial to him, but as a mile-stone that marks the restoration of Independence Day to a plane alike not merely safe and sane, but impressive in recollection and resolve." The Springfield *Republican*, the New York *Press*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, and the Washington *Star* are among other journals which, all things considered, find reason to believe that the Fourth is in these days "sane and nearly safe."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ROUMANIA has rejected all bids and is advertising for new offers on its neutrality.—*Indianapolis Star.*

IF all other evidence were lacking, the present condition of Mexico would prove the greatness of Diaz.—*Washington Post.*

WERE it necessary, Germany might argue that the *Armenian* was armed. There were American mules aboard.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IT will strike most people that the *Armenian* ought to have been torpedoed by a Turkish submarine.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

BERLIN reports the capture of 521,630 Russians since the first of June. Still, it does not seem to have taken enough.—*Indianapolis Star.*

A CAREFUL survey of the German submarine war would indicate that when Great Britain's loss reaches 5 per cent. of her vessels, the merchant marines of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden will have totally disappeared.—*New York Evening Post.*

AFTER all, the essential difference, so far as we are concerned, is this: That when the German Government doesn't like what the newspapers say, it suppresses them: and that when the American newspapers don't like what the Government does, they suppress it.—*Atlantic City Review.*

THE La Follette law makes the Dollar ships look like thirty cents.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Russians have not yet suffered a single defeat that they have not been able to explain.—*New York American.*

AT an early hour this morning the specialists in the J. P. Morgan case were reported as doing nicely.—*Indianapolis Star.*

TREATING may be barred in the Czar's domains, but it'll take more than a royal ukase to keep 'em from retreating.—*Washington Post.*

MUNICH is drinking lemonade because the Army needs the beer. Perhaps that is a gentle hint for Munich to enlist.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

IF Harry Thaw is finally adjudged insane, he might settle in Europe, where his aberration would not be sufficiently unusual to attract any attention.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE appointment of Miss Mary Full Stomach, an Indian maiden, to a position in the Interior Department at Washington is evidence of the fact that the supply of hungry Democrats is practically exhausted.—*El Paso Times.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

DISORGANIZATION IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

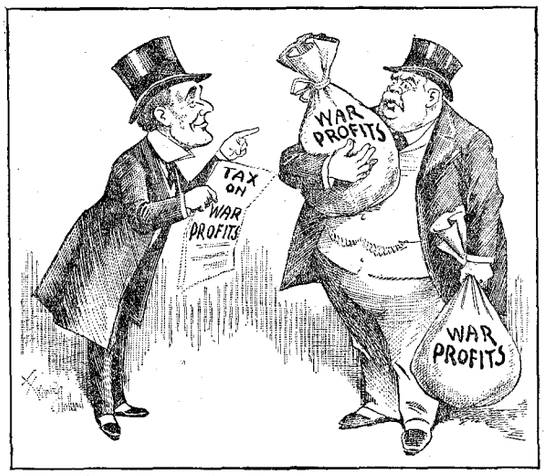
OUTSPOKEN CRITICISM is not popular in France to-day, and the authorities have suppress the Paris *Guerre Sociale*, the organ of that brilliant Socialist editor, Mr. Gustave Hervé, for frankly stating that "the Allies have failed since the Marne." This failure Mr. Hervé attributes to a lack of organization in both France and England, which, he says, must be speedily remedied unless disaster is to follow. He considers that the people are awake to the danger and that only the Government is blind:

"It would be deceiving the Government and the chief command to allow them to believe that either the part of the nation which is fighting in the trenches or the other which lives in anguish and in hope is full of admiration or ecstasy over the military results obtained since last September, that is, since the great day of enthusiasm which followed the battle of the Marne."

He then proceeds to ask a number of pointed questions and calls for greater frankness on the part of the authorities:

"Every one has an impression that altho our military affairs may not be going badly, they are not going very well, and that there is something in the huge machinery that is not working properly. What is it?

"Is there a scarcity of munitions that prevents great results? Are there not enough to carry on a violent offensive for several days in succession? Do the English lack these things? If that is so, let the defensive be maintained until a sufficient stock is obtained, but do not, even under the pretext of lending a hand from afar to the Russians, let hundreds of thousands of men be killed in affairs which it is impossible to push through and which can only be continued a few days from want of munitions. Let the nation and Army be told once for all that the offensive will only be taken when the English and we have a full supply of munitions, and not before."



"SHELLING OUT."

The war profiteers in their turn do some shelling—out.

MR. MCKENNA (the Chancellor of the Exchequer):

"Till British guns 'shell out' the Huns,
There's not the slightest doubt
You chaps have got to 'pay your shot'
And do some 'shelling out.'"

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

Nor is this dissatisfaction confined to the extreme radical press, for Senator Humbert, writing in the Paris *Journal*, as insistently calls for better organization:

"Victory is no longer the gamble of a heroic dash, of a bold stroke, of a clever maneuver; it is the mathematical result of hard work and organization. What will triumph is not the France, admirable of course, that knows how to suffer and to die, but the France, not less fine, not less great, that knows how to produce, to invent, to work—the France that has ever marched at the head of all progress—the France that means to live. . . . . .

"Every Frenchman to-day . . . has a sacred place to fill. We must pit army against army, industry against industry, trade against trade, finance against finance, and science against science—that is the war we must uphold against Germany."

An equally pessimistic note is struck in England by Sir William Robertson Nicoll, the editor of the London *British Weekly*, a Non-conformist organ with an immense following. He calls for a limitation of profits, the compilation of a "National Register" indicating the services that can be rendered by every man under sixty, and for the exercise of moral pressure to make the people render that service:

"There are certain steps which the Government, if it is wise, will take at once.

"(1) The Government must abate profiteering. There must be strict dealing with the purveyors of coal and bread. Even in this contest poverty scrutinizes with a keen eye the justice of its lot. When the cost of the necessaries of life continually increases, and along with them the fortunes of the coal-owners and the corn-dealers, the people turn into malcontents and enemies. They become indifferent to the cause of the country and bitterly hostile to the Government that rules them.

"(2) The National Register ought to be begun at once. It will not immediately meet our deficiencies or solve our problems. It is with munitions and with the cost of food and fire that we are principally concerned. But the National Register, which ought to have been made long ago, and which was prevented by the opposition of the experts, must go on. Every one of us should be scheduled. Moral compulsion should be applied in the strongest degree. Each of us must be willing to take the task assigned to us, whatever that task may be.

"(3) The adoption of the badge has become imperative. The badge should be issued to all who are rejected as unfit, and, as we think, to those to whom home service has been assigned. Those who have no right to the badge must be made to feel that it is wretched and degrading to live in security and comfort by the sweat and blood of those who are now facing the shot."

Meanwhile, the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which has been calmly watching the trend of events, has a few caustic words to say on the subject:

"For the first time England has now to face an enemy who employs every technical resource and every detail of organization with an art which is far superior to that of Great Britain and her Allies. Perfect technical skill and perfect organization have this in common—that they achieve the greatest effects by the smallest means; . . . they have this also in common—that they can not be improvised. The Quadruple Entente is fighting against the results of the best technical schooling that the world knows. Even if one multiplies Mr. Lloyd-George by ten, one can not require of him that now, in the very midst of an exhausting war, he should become master of our superiority."

The same paper in another article, under the heading "The Irony of History," remarks:

"We are now England's schoolmasters. 'Militarism' and 'organization' are in England to-day the catchwords upon which the life of the nation turns. . . . It is not so long since the words militarism and organization made every Briton laugh. Day after day the newspapers, both Tory and Liberal, poured hatred upon these two expressions because they were 'Prussian' inventions which must be eradicated as being the greatest danger to the freedom of Europe. And now? Militarism and organization have become the twin anchors of salvation, the only means by which old England, now falling to pieces, can be fastened together again. This is the course of ideas—that it is high time to imitate the hated 'Prussian' inventions to which Germany owes her successes—from which the new Ministry of Munitions has arisen. From this, too, comes the demand for the hated military compulsion which we Germans proudly call universal service."

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THE PASSING OF THE RIFLE

THE RIFLE IS DOOMED, the Germans say, and its place is to be taken by the machine gun. The present war has demonstrated that this deadly instrument is a most effective weapon of offense, tho up to now it has been regarded—in the British Army at least—purely as a means of defense. This we learn from a brilliant article in the Edinburgh *Blackwood's Magazine*, where an English engineer officer writing from the front pays a high tribute to the German machine-gunners and laments the scarcity of this instrument of destruction on the British side. In an introduction to this article no less an authority than Lord Sydenham of Combe tells us that the new one-man machine gun—introduced by the Germans to replace the old pattern, which required two men to handle and move it—would have a most revolutionary effect in trench warfare and that it has already upset the pet theories of the military pundits.

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THE ONE-MAN MACHINE GUN, NOW REPLACING THE RIFLE.

Another of Germany's triumphs in scientific war-craft; capable of operation by a single man, they are far easier to defend and far more formidable than the old type.

Mr. James Dunn, in an article in the London *Daily Mail*, takes up the same position, and asks:

"Why are the Germans manufacturing machine guns by the thousand? Why do the Germans no longer pay much attention to the cult of the rifle? Why are the Germans working night and day to turn out a machine gun no heavier than the old Brown Bess and more deadly than the concentrated fire of an entire company? The answer to these questions was given at Neuve Chapelle, at La Bassée, at the sector of Ypres; it is an answer driven home with deadly effect from many ruined cottages, many dismantled farmhouses, and many coveted trenches wherever the hordes of Germany are facing the armies of the Allies."

He then proceeds to give a categorical answer to his question, and says:

"So far the Germans have been our masters in the art of making to-day the weapons of to-morrow. Instead of seeking to adapt new circumstances to old theories, they change their theories to meet the circumstances, and that is one of the chief reasons they are able to put up such a stubborn fight against a world in arms.

"Now, one of the pet theories of professors of the great German military school is that in the warfare of to-day the rifle is doomed. They argue that just as surely as the muzzle-loading gun was replaced by the breech-loader, so will the automatic rifle be replaced by the machine gun; and what the professors have foreseen, military tactics have confirmed."

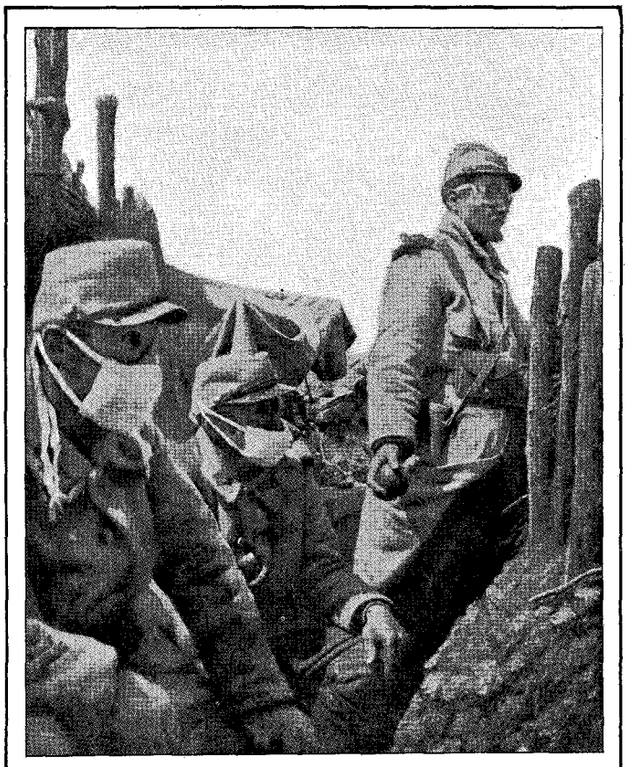
He recounts a conversation with a German of military experience he met in Holland, who stated that, despite the fact that man for man the individual English soldier was a better shot than the German, the advantage remained with his countrymen, owing to the superior number of machine guns they possest, and he expresst his certainty that the rifle would be obsolete after the present war. He continued:

"I ask you where is the argument against the gradual substitution of the light machine gun for the rifle? After all, a Maxim is merely an improved automatic rifle with a water-jacket. The soldiers who won and lost Waterloo carried a weapon heavier and more clumsy than the latest machine gun. A man who could fire a kicking gun of the period of 1815 could fire and carry a Maxim with less effort than he could fire and carry the old smooth bore. And are we not told that the concentrated fire on one side of an English square emptied less than a score of French saddles at effective range? One modern machine gun would have wiped out an entire squadron."

The morale of the "man behind the gun" is higher, too, when his weapon is "squirting death at the foe." As Mr. Dunn says:

"Already it has been stated that the German Army is supplied with 50,000 machine guns. I am in a position to know that while this number was approximately accurate two or three months ago, it must be enormously increased to-day. Machine guns are cheap, the parts are easily duplicated, they take up little more room than a rifle, and the Germans say that it is just as easy to make a serviceable machine gun as it is to make a good rifle.

"The best soldiers in the German Army are placed in charge



FORMER RIFLEMAN HURLING THE HAND-GRENADE

In a French entrenchment of the first line.

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of machine guns, but the German shows none of the sentimental devotion for his Maxim that the British soldier has acquired. For a British battalion to lose a machine gun is a great calamity, and lives will be sacrificed to regain it.

"The German prefers the machine gun to the rifle, for not only does it enable him to sit down comfortably and squirt death at the foe as water is squirted through a hose-pipe, but also it gives him that sense of superiority, that pleasant feeling of security which the possession of a superior weapon always conveys to the fighting man.

"In modern warfare, and particularly in trench warfare, with its accompaniment of short, swift rushes against barbed-wire entanglements, the soldier who can fire a hundred shots to his opponent's five has ninety-five chances of coming out of the struggle unscathed. In the compilation of casualty lists the machine gun talks with a hundred tongues."

A member of the French Foreign Legion who is the correspondent of the New York *Sun* is equally convinced of the passing of the rifle, which, he says, will be replaced by hand-grenades. He writes:

"Our new acting-captain when chatting with some of the boys told them that grenades were more useful in this war than rifles. The grenade soldiers (real grenadiers) did terrible damage in the First Regiment's fight. He intends to form a grenade section in our company.

"'It is the weapon for this war,' he said, 'and is replacing the rifle. Before a battle the artillery shell the enemy trenches for hours, and when the damage is almost complete the order to advance is given. The grenade men go first and throw their bombs into the trenches and complete the confusion. That's the only practical way in this warfare,' he wound up. So we are to become bomb-throwers. Well, it's all in a day's work."

THE ROUMANIAN PENDULUM

ROUMANIA IS COY, almost as much so as Italy used to be. The Roumanian papers assure us that "to-morrow" will see her entrance into the war, but so far she has shown a disposition to flirt again with the Teutonic Powers whenever a decision seemed inevitable. France, bound to Roumania by many cultural ties, has been not a little puzzled by this attitude, but now most of the Paris journals, while insisting that her intervention is ultimately inevitable, admit that German diplomacy has succeeded in putting off the evil day with tempting offers. Thus the Paris *Humanité* writes:

"An important section of the German press is beginning to discuss frankly the offers which ought to be made to Roumania to persuade her to remain neutral or to march with the Central Powers. This is certainly not without the consent of those diplomats in the Wilhelmstrasse who, piqued by their defeat in Italy, are anxious to persuade Austria-Hungary—or, more exactly, Hungary—to make early concessions to Roumania under the pressure of German 'public opinion.' Placing their hopes upon a refusal of Russia to cede the parts of Bessarabia inhabited by Roumanians, and on the effect in Bucharest which such a refusal would produce, the German diplomats hope to put through some arrangement with Roumania to prevent a decision like that of Italy. And just as it was during the earlier phases of the Italian discussion, two principal currents are apparent in the region of promises. One offers territories the Central Powers do not possess, while the other states openly just what Hungary should offer at once."

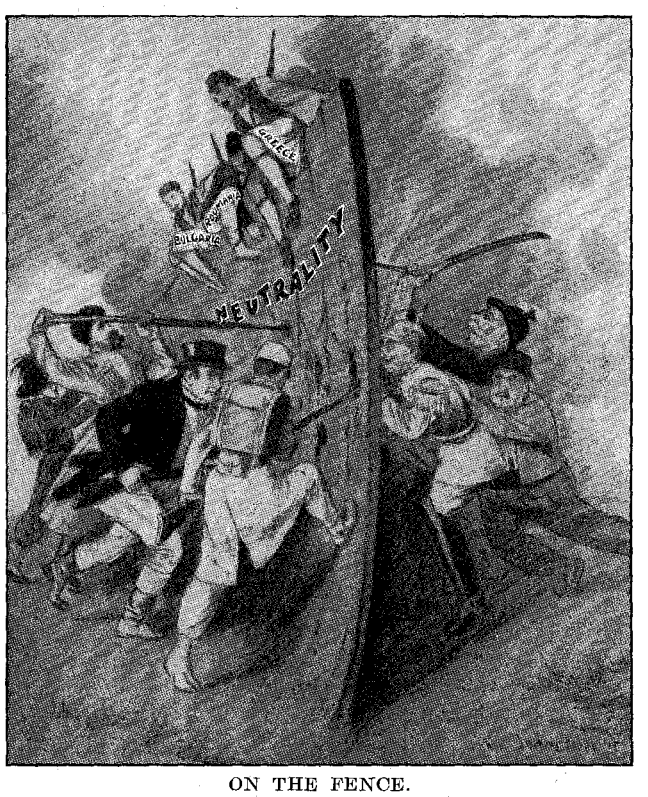
A glance at the German papers shows the accuracy of *L'Humanité's* observation, for the Berlin *Neueste Nachrichten* gravely suggests that the Balkans need readjusting, and proceeds:

"That the diplomacy of the Triple Entente has been urging Bucharest to make demands for cession of territory upon Vienna there is no room to doubt. In our opinion Berlin and Vienna ought to oppose this with a settled scheme for the repartition of the Balkans on a wide basis and the guaranty that the armies of Germany and Austria will support it. Greece wants Southern Albania, Bulgaria claims Old Servia and Servian Macedonia, while Roumania seeks Bessarabia. It is necessary that we should begin to require something for ourselves and our friends, and that we should give them the guaranty of our armed force."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, on the other hand, thinks it would be a much more simple proceeding if Hungary would cede Transylvania, and remarks:

"The Roumanians in Hungary desire to see their national aspirations better assured. . . . In general it may be said that the desires of Roumania seem to be quite compatible with the assured existence of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. For the rest the Empire of the Hapsburgs can endure only by its people's willingness to belong to it. . . . . .

"Italy was offered great concessions. . . . It is hard therefore



ON THE FENCE.

—*Saturday Night* (Toronto).

to see any reason why Roumania also should not be given whatever is equitable and justified."

The Paris *Gaulois* suggests in a long and interesting article that the present deadlock in the diplomatic relations between Roumania and Bulgaria and the Allied Powers is due to the unreasonably large demands made by the two Balkan States and urges upon them the advisability of accepting the terms that the Entente offers. These two peoples, it says, are confronted by a dilemma:

"Whether to enter into the coalition which will confirm them forever in their independence and in the possession of their natural territories, and that at the price of the easy renunciation of too vast a dream; or whether to submit to the Austro-German hegemony and so help the resumption, by another route, of the famous *Drang nach Osten* which will inevitably mark the enslavement of the Balkan nations."

In Russia the same view is exprest, and Mr. Sazonoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview given to the Petrograd *Ryetch*, reminds the Balkan nations of the sacrifices Russia has made on their behalf and calls for a similar attitude on their side:

"A most happy day will dawn for us when the Balkan League is reestablished, the League of the Orthodox Balkan States. Russian diplomacy is bending all its efforts to convince the Balkan nations of the necessity of making certain sacrifices for the sake of a higher aim. The Balkan nations must not forget the burdens which Russia has always borne and is bearing for their good. We are participating in this war in the name of the well-being and existence of one of the Balkan nations. Therefore sacrifices must be made by the Balkan peoples, too. No matter how painful that may be to them now, the results will compensate a hundredfold for all the sacrifices, and will yield ample fruit for their common good."

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THE RAID ON KARLSRUHE

THE AIR-RAID on Karlsruhe has made the Germans most indignant, as they charge that the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden is an unfortified town and should therefore be immune from attacks from the air. The official German account of the raid says: "The open town of Karlsruhe, which has no connection with the theater of war and which is without the slightest fortification, was bombarded by a hostile air squadron. Up to the present it has been ascertained that eleven civilians were killed and six wounded. No military damage could, of course, be caused." The German papers are filled with angry denunciations of the French aviators, and the following comments of the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung* are typical:

"This is not the first time English and French fliers have attacked open, undefended German towns that lie entirely outside the war-area, scorning the laws of humanity and international right. In this last case the intention and object of murdering peaceful citizens is especially clear. It had no other object than the senseless mad murder of innocent women and children who have nothing to do with the war.

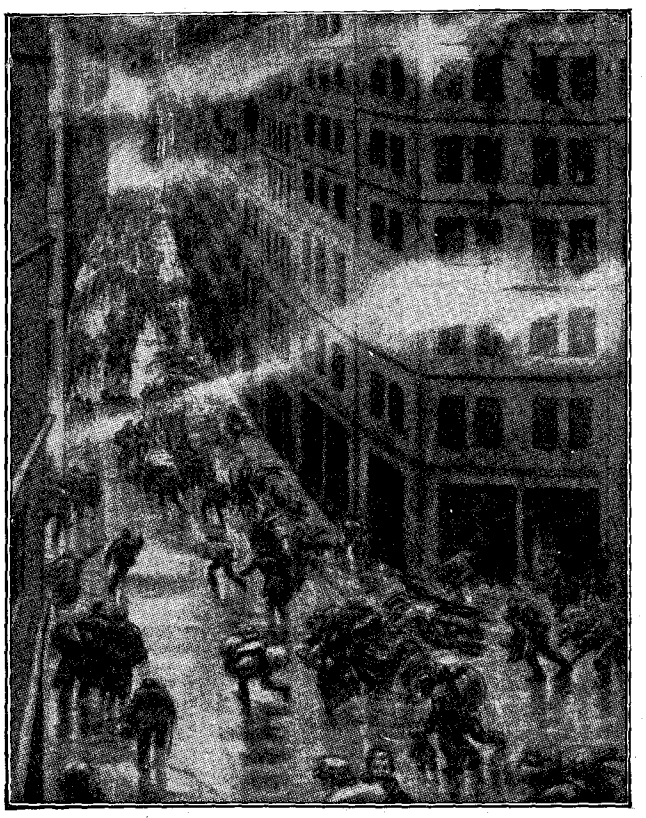
"The answer that Germany will give to this mad prank can be described in the words 'Revenge without consideration.' Up to now Germany has not exercised any real revenge for such violations of right. It has only replied to such attacks by bombarding military places. Certain parts of the West End of London should be attacked in revenge. That would make the strongest impression on the whole world."

On the Allies' side it is suggested that Germany's skirts are none too clean, for the official French account of the raid begins with these words: "As a reprisal for the bombardment of open French and British towns by the Germans, orders were given to bombard this morning the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden." The English papers remind their German *confrères* that a number of English watering-places—all unfortified—have suffered from *Zeppelin* raids and profess themselves unable to see why the raid on Karlsruhe should arouse ire. Under these circumstances, says the London *Daily Mail*, it is "curious that the Germans refuse to accept the proverb, 'What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.'" Most of the English papers, however, condemn a policy of reprisals. Thus the London *Daily News* writes:

"Another *Zeppelin* has visited the northeast coast, and has killed fifteen people and wounded fifteen others. Apparently about the same time twenty-three Allied aeroplanes raided Karlsruhe and killed nineteen people and wounded fourteen more. If these plain statements read brutally, the brutality is in the facts. We do not know what truth there is in the German complaint that Karlsruhe is an open and unfortified town. Before the war it had a garrison of several thousand men. But the time is rapidly passing when technical pleas of this description could be entered with much effect by Germany. Hitherto the Allies have confined their air-attacks to points of military importance—the raid on Ghent reported yesterday appears to have been a signally successful example of this method. It is still in our opinion the sanest and the most worthy answer to Germany's outrages. But it is impossible, if the Germans insist on conducting the war in the air on principles of pure savagery, to expect the Allies to limit their own operations very strictly. We still hope and believe that the temptation to repay senseless slaughter of civilians in kind may be firmly resisted. But it does not lie in the mouths of the men who bombarded Southend and Ramsgate and Maldon and Bury St. Edmunds to protest against the inhumanity of dropping bombs on unfortified towns."

Another influential Liberal organ, the Manchester *Guardian*, thinks that reprisals under the circumstances are "lawful but not expedient," and continues:

"The Germans have no right to complain on German standards. But are we to apply German standards or our own? Clearly we can not have it both ways. Either we are justified in the moral indignation which German acts have caused—and this indignation is a real asset both in its effect on the sympathies of neutrals and in uniting and bracing our own forces—or our indignation is irrational and due merely to the fact that these acts are done to ourselves. On the former alternative we are bound to repudiate the German standard as a measure of what is allowable to us. On the latter we may freely do as the Germans do, but then we must not expect any one to listen when we condemn them."



OUR "ZEPPELINS" OVER ENGLAND.
—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

FRENCH VULTURES IN GERMANY.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE SAUCE FOR THE GANDER?

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

COLLEGE GIRLS AS WIVES AND MOTHERS

IF HOMES, husbands, children are to be eliminated from the lives of an increasingly large proportion of the graduates of our colleges for women; if this admittedly select and in many ways superior class are unable or unwilling to hand down their high type of intellectuality to those who are to be our future citizens, we are face to face with a grave national problem. That such is the case is the opinion of two recent investigators, Roswell H. Johnson and Bertha Stutzmann, of the University of Pittsburg, who have studied the records of Wellesley graduates as regards marriage and motherhood, and have concluded that if this typical woman's college were to depend upon its own graduates to supply its future students it would have to close its doors in a very few generations. Fortunately the gloomy portrayal of such a state of affairs in a land where the higher education of women is gaining universal acceptance is accompanied by suggestions for remedying it, which are, in short: more coeducation, more male society, and more preparation for home-making during the college course. After the initial observation that "no question is of greater importance to eugenics than that of the birth-rate among the eugenically superior parts of the population," the authors present the following table in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington), in an article on "Wellesley's Birth-rate":

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Status in fall of 1912	Graduates	All Students
Per cent. married (graduated 1879–1888)	55%	60%
Per cent. married in:		
10 years from graduation	35	37
20 years from graduation	48	49
Number of children (mothers graduated 1879–1888):		
Per student	.86	.97
Per wife	1.56	1.62

And there follows a careful explanation of what these figures mean, and what causes lie behind the condition they show to exist:

"From a racial standpoint the significant marriage-rate of any group of women is the percentage that have married before the end of the child-bearing period. Classes graduating later than 1888 are therefore not included in the first case, in which the status is of reports in the fall of 1912. In compiling these data deceased members and the few lost from record are of course omitted.

"It is desirable to find any change that may be taking place in the marriage- or birth-rates, so we have calculated the rate at the end of ten and twenty years after graduation for each class. The twenty-year period so nearly covers the effectively fertile years of a woman's life that it is more significant than the unlimited rate of the '79–'88 classes. The result destroys the defense put forward by certain apologists for separate colleges, viz., that the earlier college women were more professionally inclined, that their marriage-rate was abnormally low for this reason, and that with the more varied classes of later years the marriage-rate must have risen. Let us hope there has been a change for the better in the uncharted last ten years; but there is nothing in the steady decline of the previous years to give any confident basis for such a hope. . . . . .

"The extraordinary inadequacy of the reproductivity of these college graduates can hardly be taken too seriously. These women are in general and, from a eugenic point of view, clearly of superior quality, for

"(*a*) They have survived the weeding-out process of grammar school and high school.

"(*b*) They have survived the repeated elimination by examinations in college.

"(*c*) They represent the number left, after those with lower mental abilities have grown tired of the mental strain and dropt out.

"(*d*) Some have forced their way to college against obstacles, because seeking its mental activities congenial to their natures.

"(*e*) Some have gone to college because their excellence has been discovered by teachers or others who have strongly urged it.

"All these attributes can not be wholly mere acquisitions, but must be in some degree inherent. Furthermore, these girls are not only superior in themselves, but are ordinarily from superior parents, because

"(*a*) Their parents have in most cases cooperated by desiring this mental training for their daughters.

"(*b*) The parents have in most cases had sufficient economic efficiency to be able to afford a college course for their daughters.

"Now, these select women, who should be having at least the 3.7 children each which Sprague calculates are necessary to maintain a stationary population, are only giving to the race .83 of a child each. Their reproductivity is only 22¼ per cent. of being adequate merely for replacement.

"There are at least three causes for this abnormally low birth-rate, viz.:

"(1) Lack of coeducation.

"(2) The failure of their education to make them desirous of having homes of their own and efficient in these homes.

"(3) Excessive limitation of the students' opportunities for social life.

"Sprague expresses a doubt whether any adequate data in regard to the influence of coeducation on the marriage- and birth-rates have yet been collected. But we see no reason for rejecting the results of Miss Shinn's investigation (*Century Magazine*, October, 1895), desirable as further studies may be. She found that nearly 50 per cent. of the coeducational women married before the age of 30, but only 40 per cent. of the women from separate colleges. If one thinks this difference small, let him remember that even 1 per cent. carried over a long period of time would produce a great effect in a cumulative process such as evolution.

"Furthermore, coeducation produces a larger percentage of marriages with college men. . . . . .

"In the coeducational colleges . . . to-day it is well known that the women capture more than their proportion of the honors and average higher in their marks. Is there any real reason, then, for the Eastern, separate, women's colleges to continue along the same old lines, with the unsatisfactory results that we have seen?

"The stubborn resistance of these colleges to the introduction of education for domestic efficiency, especially in the care of the infant, has been amazing. They are thereby neglecting one of the most important factors in a woman's sound education.

"May it not be that this ill-adjusted education is partly responsible for the fact that Cattell finds in American men of science at the time of his inquiry that those having college graduates as wives had 2.02 children each, while those with wives of partial college training had 2.12 children, and those with wives of no college education 2.35 children?

"The very proper preference in many intelligent men for girls trained to be efficient wives and mothers is one of the causes of the low marriage-rate and late time of marriage of the graduates of the women's colleges. The trained girl can and will marry a man with an income too restricted for the support of an inefficient wife.

"Rules in force at various women's colleges, which lead to social limitations, not to say asceticism, throw up barriers to the social opportunities of the students. And this during the critical years of maximum attractiveness when, as we have elsewhere shown, so many of the non-collegiate girls are marrying or making acquaintances leading to marriage. To take a specific instance: at Wellesley no young men are allowed to call on a student during her one free day, Sunday.

"Since, then, the separation of sexes in different colleges, and the failure to teach girls domestic science, are contrary to the interests of society and the race, should we not urge:

"(1) Parents to send their daughters to coeducational universities, or at least to semicoeducational ones such as Harvard and Columbia, where they will have some opportunity to meet superior young men?

"(2) The State or private benefactor to provide all men's

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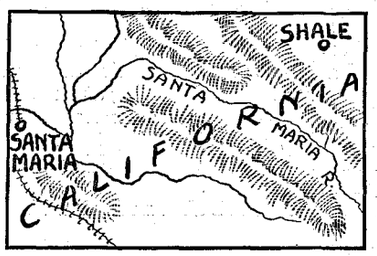
colleges with closely affiliated women's colleges and all women's colleges with closely affiliated men's colleges, and to provide all women's colleges with strong departments for the teaching of domestic science in the broadest sense of the term? In case of refusal of the institution to accept such provisions, discrimination in the distribution of funds might well be made in favor of the more soundly organized institutions."

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE

THAT we should have had aerial mail service long ago in various parts of the country where it is sorely needed, if an unprogressive Congress had not refused the money asked for this purpose by the Post-office Department, is asserted by Carolyn Cross, writing in *The Postmasters' Advocate* (Washington, May). Service by aviation, we are told, is a pet scheme of the Department; and if our legislators can be persuaded to finance it, mail-route contractors of the future are going to have new problems. The amount asked from Congress is $50,000, to be used as an initial fund in demonstrating the innovation, but in three successive sessions the postal committee has turned a deaf ear. In spite of this, the writer is sure that the aeroplane mail is not far distant. She says:



ONLY FIFTY MILES APART.

But because Shale and Santa Maria are separated by the Tagachapi mountains, it takes from Monday to Wednesday to get a letter from one town to the other. An aerial postman could make the trip over the mountains in an hour or so.

"In various sections of this country there are towns and villages really only a short distance, as a bird flies, from one another, but separated by days and miles of travel because of mountain ranges, deserts, or impassable roads between. . . . Thus from Santa Maria to Shale, Cal., the air-line distance is only a little over fifty miles. They are both towns with important oil interests and should be in direct communication, but because the Tagachapi range of mountains lies between them mail leaving one of them on Monday can not reach the other until Wednesday. For an aerial postman this would mean only a pleasant jaunt through the ozone before breakfast. The Second Assistant Postmaster-General told this to the committee, but the committee merely grunted.

"From Phœnix to Globe, Ariz., the air-line is about 72 miles; yet as humans have to make it at present, it takes twenty-four hours. Worse yet, from Gallup, N. Mex., to the Indian agency at Keans Cañon, Ariz., is less than a hundred miles via the desert, but a letter requires two days for the trip by wagon or muleback. In an air-ship it could be accomplished in time for luncheon. . . . . .

"An emergency service could be used to supply points in the Rocky Mountain regions where other methods of transportation might be temporarily out of commission by reason of washouts, snow-slides, etc., a good example of which is Silverton, Colo. If aerial mail routes could be established between the towns of Redding and Eureka, in California, the most surprizing reduction in time for delivery between the latter place and Portland, Ore., could be accomplished. Now a letter leaving Portland on Monday does not reach Eureka until the following Thursday, yet the stretch causing the delay is approximately 95 miles in length.

"Temporary service might also be used to great advantage, according to Mr. Stewart, in reaching isolated post-offices during the winter months in the mountain regions, as it frequently happens that many such offices are without communication for periods of several weeks at a time. Alaska is also suggested as a fine field for this service, most expensive star routes now being maintained there, and during the long, cold months no mail service well into the interior is possible. In an interview Delegate Wickersham, from Fairbanks, admitted that the cold was actually too severe for trains to be run, and told of the excitement attending the last mail of the winter and the first of spring."

With regard to aerial mail service under such conditions as these a difference of opinion has arisen, we are told, over whether an aeronaut can fly when weather is too frigid for steamboats to navigate, Representative Reilly contending that pilots would freeze while crossing the wastes, and Representative Steenerson insisting that a man can fly regardless of any normal winter temperature, because aviators in test high-altitude flights frequently go up for two or three miles to where the permanent temperature is about 40 degrees below zero. However this may be, this dispute does not affect the argument as it applies to other than arctic conditions. It is possible that if Congress continues to turn a deaf ear to the advocates of the aeroplane post, the War Department, which has aviators and machines of its own, may be able to come to the rescue. Says Miss Cross:

"It is suggested that since there are young military men with nothing to do but engage in trial flights, and great piles of mail waiting for a chance to be carried in air-ships, the two might be combined with profit to both branches of the service and extra expense to neither, altho one can imagine the indignant protests from men in khaki if put on civilian jobs. The heads of the departments think very favorably of the plan, however, and an aviation-school has already been opened at San Diego, Cal., and another one is contemplated for Texas, and the Army and Navy expect, before very long, to maintain four aerial squadrons, two equipped with aeroplanes for army use, and two of the hydro type for the Navy.

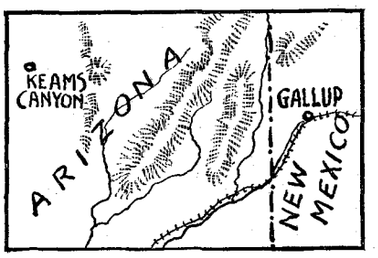
"Brig.-Gen. George P. Scriven has stated that 'The Army would gladly cooperate with the Post-office Department by training aviators for the postal service at the army schools. More than that, it is our policy to offer to train all National Guardsmen who may seek to become proficient aviators and to train civilians up to the capacity of our plant.' But it is evident that the Department wishes to handle matters direct, for one of the stipulations set forth is that 'the Postmaster-General can contract for an experimental aerial service, by aeroplanes or other devices, without advertising therefor.'

"To date, all such mail-carrying tests have been made by volunteers, properly sworn, who undertook all risks and went through with the thing without any cost to the Department, but with much local advertising for the aviator.

"Usually county fairs, flag-raisings, open-air political meetings, and such have served as reasons for the gathering of crowds which were desired in order to make such a flight talked about.

"A bag of mail would be whizzed in a few minutes from one town to another between which mail facilities are usually long delayed because of roundabout roads. Naturally the observers of this phenomenon wish to know why it should not become an every-day feature of town life. On being told that it is kept from them because Congress will not appropriate sufficient money to carry it on, they question such far-reaching economy when there always seems to be enough in the stocking-toe for various 'junkets' and 'investigations.'

"The first such trial trip of which the Department has any record was made in November, 1910, when authority was granted for the carrying of a pouch of mail from the steamship *Kaiserin Victoria* to the New York post-office after the vessel was about fifty miles at sea."



LESS THAN A HUNDRED MILES BY DESERT,

But it takes two days to carry a letter by wagon or muleback. An aviator could carry it in as many hours.

Miss Cross cites no less than eleven instances where aviators, by permission or direction of the Post-office Department, have established more or less temporary mail service, from the aerial delivery at an aviation meet at St. Louis in 1911 to the postal-card hydroplane service in western New York last summer, which was carried on with more or less regularity between the months of May and September.

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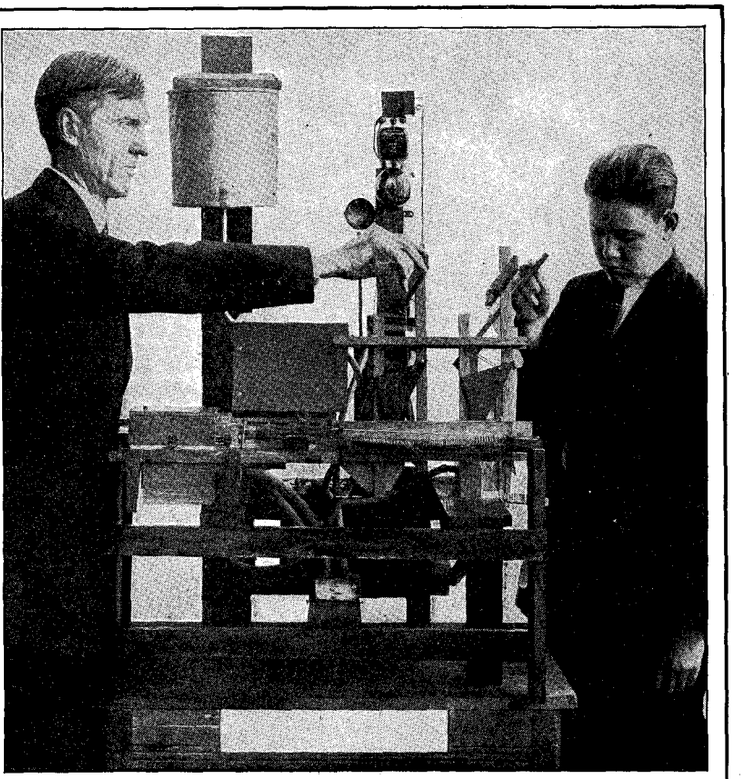
A THINKING-MACHINE

IN VACATION-TIME a machine that would learn and remember how to accomplish all simpler tasks without human aid would be highly appreciated in office, store, shop, and factory. True, if its use were so extended as to make human aid largely unnecessary in running machinery and providing for our every-day comfort, it might offer the leaders of organized labor a well-nigh insoluble problem, but perhaps they should already be considering their plans, for a machine said to duplicate the behavior of a human brain-cell in "thinking" and "remembering" has been devised by a St. Louis engineer, Mr. S. Bent Russell. The machine reacts to certain outside impressions which control in some degree its future movement. So far, the inventor has done nothing with his machine which seems likely to bring about a new industrial revolution. But Mr. C. M. Morrison, who writes of it in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, June), thinks it not improbable that we may one day see a machine of this kind, on a vastly larger scale, representing a related group of cells, performing such a function as the operation of a factory, including such various details as "taking in the raw material, making it up, casting out defective pieces, packing, sorting, and storing the finished goods, without the intervention of a single human being." According to Mr. Morrison, "the intellectual power of the machine, in its present state of development, may be compared to the powers of a baby that is just learning to look around and to cry for food; and just as development will increase the mental powers of the child, so perfection of the machine will increase its ability to think." We are reminded that the first time one tries to catch a baseball, his movements are haphazard, awkward, jerky. But a particular movement proves successful, the mind concentrates on it, forces additional nerve-impulse into the channel that is yielding results, and with the nerve-impulse thus "led to follow certain channels to certain muscles, you now make sure, precise movements that enable you to catch the baseball." In the same way, after a child has once innocently grasped a buzzing bumble-bee the pain of the resulting sting carves a deep channel among the child's brain-cells, "so that now any buzzing sound races right through the channel and causes the child to jump." Now, we are gravely told, Mr. Russell's machine "can act in just the same way."



By courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

AN IDEA OCCURS TO THE THINKING-MACHINE.

The inventor, Mr. S. Bent Russell, is pressing the key of a 2-key machine while his son, at the left, furnishes the pneumatic pressure that gives the mechanism its impulse.

"That it does not do so is due merely to the incidental fact that Inventor Russell has not harnessed his device in such a way that it seeks a humming-bee, or would recoil even tho 'stung to death'; but such an application is a mere matter of ingenuous mechanics, now that the all-important brain-element has been invented, and any one who chooses to do so can make it.

"More than this, the machine can and will forget the lesson it has learned, just like an absent-minded child, unless reminded from time to time. It can form other 'habits,' tho none of these may very well be classified as good or bad. It is really an embryonic nervous system."

In a general way, Mr. Morrison goes on, the working of the machine depends on an ingenious mechanism whereby it receives mechanical impulses transmitted by electricity from such devices as selenium cells and tuning-forks that correspond to human eyes and ears. These impulses it sends on to another machine that sets up motions such as those the brain causes in muscles. The oftener the first machine gets a certain impulse, the stronger impression it sends on to the second machine. This corresponds to a man's gradual recognition of impressions and distinctions. The writer proceeds:

"The one big shortcoming of Russell's machine is that the machine corresponds to but one of the million of nerve-cells in the brain. Russell's thinking-machine can take care of any one simple nervous reaction; but millions of the devices would have to be hooked together before they could 'think out' so complex a matter as a decision, say, to take a trip to the Expositions in California. But when cells are provided, and when with the aid of psychologists, neurologists, and physiologists, they are connected together properly, probably the resulting machine will be able to perform such mental feats."

Mr. Morrison's predictions now take wing:

"In the world of mechanical devices, the machine could either be trusted with actual work, or could be used as a check upon human workmen. For instance, one of these machines might be installed on board a boat which travels over practically the same course every day. The machine would form the habit of responding to every turn in the boat's course, and, working in its own quiet way, it would give no indication so long as the pilot at the steering-wheel kept to his habitual course. But if for any reason he deviated from the normal path, the remembering-machine, disturbed in its regular habits, would at once give the alarm by blowing a whistle. After it should become sufficiently trained, it might be entrusted with the steering by itself.

"Again, the thinking-machine might be put to a very practical application in testing automobile motors. At the present time, in order to tell whether the mechanism of the motor is running precisely as it should, the investigator must make use of the stethoscope, similar to the instrument employed by the physician in the examination of a patient's heart or lungs. When it had been taught to follow the impulses that would be given by its being connected with a perfect-running motor, with an autohorn or with any other device that would make a noise, the remembering-machine, with proper auxiliary equipment, would at once raise a vigorous protest when it was connected with a motor that varied in the slightest from the smooth-running mechanism to which it had been accustomed. It is an enormous step from these uses to the complex operation of running a factory; but man's past achievements would not indicate this advance as being by any means impossible."

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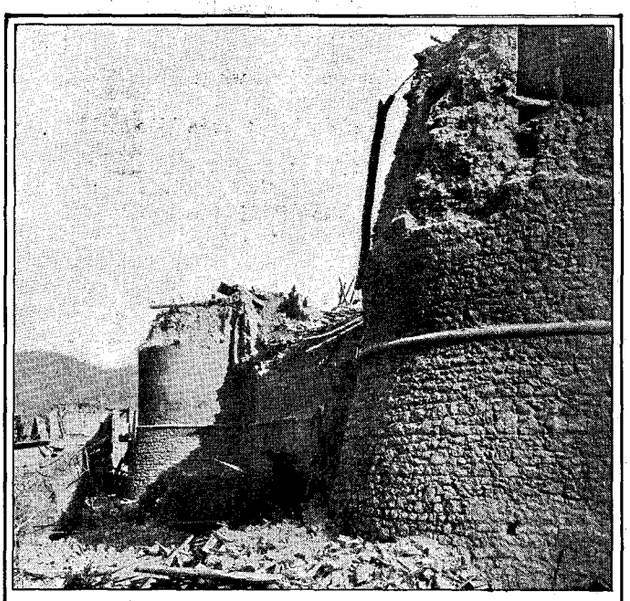
QUAKE-PROOF BUILDINGS

IN SPITE of the knowledge man has accumulated in the matter of construction-engineering, and despite the tall sky-scrapers and intricately clustered communities that he has made, his work has ever been at the mercy of certain forces of Nature. Against the flood, the tornado, cloudburst, and earth-



EVIDENTLY NOT QUAKE-PROOF.

The historic Orsini Castle, built in 1400, with walls six feet thick, was crumbled to ruins by the Avezzano earthquake.

quake, he has made but slow progress. Recently, however, an apparently inconspicuous event marked a decided advance against one of these enemies. With the later and more complete news of the results of the great earthquake in Italy at the beginning of this year, when Avezzano, Capella, and several other towns were practically wiped out, we are told of a singular instance in which the handiwork of the twentieth-century man prevailed over the most violent of Nature's efforts at destruction. The town of Avezzano was totally destroyed in eight seconds—save for one small building. This one, says *Modern Building* (Detroit, June), did not suffer so much as a cracked wall. While every other, from hovel to castle, of wood, brick, or stone, crumbled and fell, this one, of reenforced concrete, withstood the shock apparently without damage. The accompanying photographs show the quake-proof house, and also one of the mightiest pieces of construction that the town could boast—the ancient Orsini Castle, built in the year 1400. We are told that—

"This ancient castle has walls six feet thick, built with all the conscientious care of the skilled mason; yet the shock of the earthquake reduced them to a mass of ruins. Contrast this with the comparatively light reenforced-concrete construction which was not even cracked by this severest of earthquakes.

"The experience in Italy only confirms the similar experiences encountered in earthquakes at San Francisco, Messina, and Jamaica. In all these places reenforced concrete has demonstrated that its resistance to earthquake shocks is far superior to any other type of construction. In San Francisco it was a reenforced-concrete warehouse . . . that withstood the earthquake without a sign of a crack. In Jamaica the results were similar.

"These are the reasons why, in the rebuilding of these stricken districts, reenforced concrete has played the most important part and constitutes the bulk of all the new permanent constructions. Reenforced concrete has earned its success under the strenuous test of shock and fire. . . . Consider factories and industrial buildings, which, of course, are always subjected to more or less vibration—does not reenforced concrete suggest itself, owing to its great rigidity and monolithic character?"

HEARTLESS VEGETATION

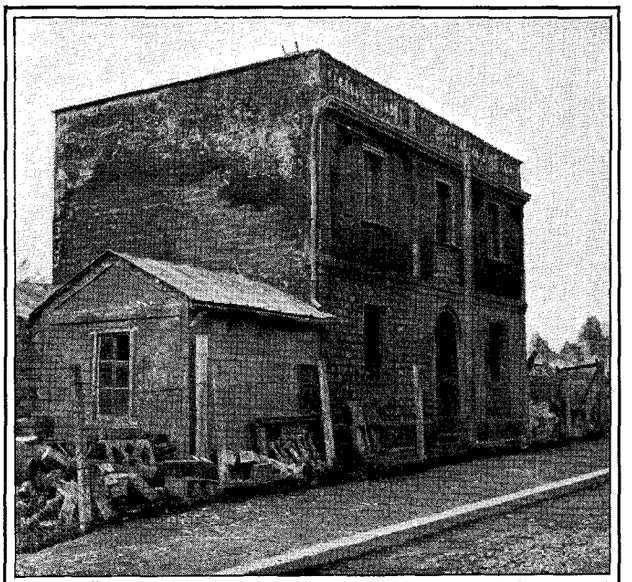
ALTHO W. S. Gilbert sang convincingly about a

"Passion,
Of a vegetable fashion—"

it seems that he did so only with a poet's license. The vegetable has no passions; it is capable not even of the negative virtue of sympathy. Hence the large "scare-head," "Are Plants Cruel?" with which S. Leonard Bastin opens an article in *The Scientific American* (New York, June 26), would seem superfluous. If cruelty involves active feeling, we can not impute it to plants; if it means simply indifference to suffering, or lack of sympathy, then all the vegetable world has it—the same kind of cruelty as that of the broken limb that falls on your head or the stone that trips you up. Some plants, it is true, are guilty, in the words of Mr. Bastin's subtitle, of inflicting "brutal injuries" on insects and animals. One can not help thinking, he says, that many of them are unnecessarily brutal in some of their methods. He goes on:

"It is, of course, well known that a certain number of species find it needful to capture insects in order that they may supplement their supply of nitrogenous food. In most of the schemes the unhappy victim is doomed to undergo the torture of a lingering death. Very rarely is the insect killed at once. First of all, let us consider the case of the Darlingtonia, a plant which usually catches winged insects. The flies are lured by honey-secretions to enter the hooded process at the top of the pitcher-like leaf. This they do by means of an opening on the under side. The whole of the upper portion of the hood is covered with transparent patches like so many windows. Now, when the fly wishes to leave he naturally flies upward toward the light which streams down through these windows. The real opening is hidden in the shade of the under part, and passes unnoticed. Thus the flies simply beat themselves to death, in a vain endeavor to escape through the transparent places. This proceeding may extend over hours, but it always has one ending. The fly falls exhausted into the fluid at the bottom of the pitcher, and is drowned.

"Many flies meet with peculiarly brutal deaths in connection with the Venus fly-trap. . . . The insect is captured by its legs and held fast; meanwhile it beats its life away in vain endeavors to escape. An even more singular case is that to be observed in



Courtesy of "Modern Building," Detroit.

LONE SURVIVOR OF THE EARTHQUAKE:
A triumph of reenforced concrete.

the fruiting head of the Geum. Here the fruits have small hooks, and the legs of flies are entangled in the processes. They can not escape, and so must die miserably. The happening is, of course, a pure accident, and the flies are of no value to the plant."

The dispersal of seeds, the writer goes on to say, often involves

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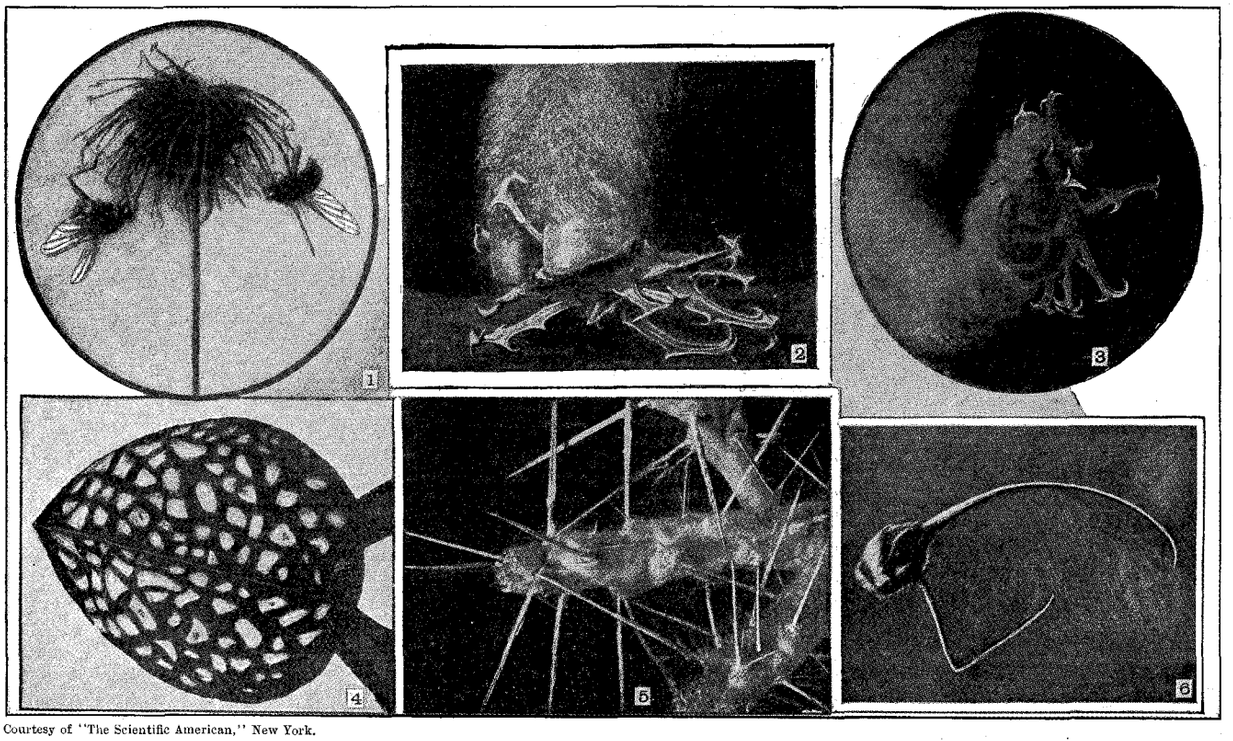

Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

PLANTS THAT COMMIT ATROCITIES ON PEACEFUL ANIMALS AND INSECTS.

The Geum (1) captures flies on small sharp hooks from which they can not escape, altho the prey is of no use to the plant. The grapple-plant "attacks" the feet of sheep and dogs (2 and 3), achieving no other end than to cause suffering. The Darlingtonia hood (4) deludes the captive flies with its transparent patches, against which, endeavoring to escape, they beat themselves to death. The terrible spines of the West-Indian cactus (5) catch in the flesh and are difficult to extract. The South-American Martynia (6) bears upon its fruit enormous hooks which are plunged into the flesh of animals molesting it. "One can not get away from the idea that most of the suffering involved appears to be quite unnecessary, for there are plenty of instances to show that the same ends can be achieved in less painful ways."

peculiar brutality. Take the case of the fruit of the Martynia, a South-American plant, which is armed with terrific hooks, sometimes as much as five or six inches long, so curved that they seize hold of passing animals and plunge deeply into the flesh. It is said that bullocks are often thus driven half frantic and suffer dreadful wounds. Of course the final result is that the seeds receive a very wide distribution, but a large amount of needless suffering seems to be involved.

"Even more astonishing is the case of the grapple-fruit of South Africa (*Harpagophyton*). This species is of a low-growing habit, and bears huge fruits, which are freely adorned with the most formidable barbed appendages. The fruit secures its dispersion in the following manner: In its position on the ground it is liable to be trodden on by sheep, deer, etc. At once, of course, the hooks catch hold and these penetrate into the tender places of the foot, between the horny portions. The unhappy animals limp about, and it may well be weeks before the dreadful burden can be thrown aside. During this time the most dreadful wounds are produced, and as well the creature is very likely to fall a victim to some beast of prey. In this connection a very singular happening sometimes occurs which is well authenticated. A lion captures an antelope with a grapple-fruit on its foot. When making his meal, the lion gets the hooked capsule in his jaws, and the barbs speedily become entangled in the mouth-parts. The more the lion fidgets the less likely is he to get rid of the encumbrance, but owing to the pain and annoyance the beast can not leave his mouth alone. So the miserable business goes forward. Days pass and the lion is quite unable to eat, and as a consequence becomes weak and helpless. So the king of beasts dies, killed by the fruit of the grapple-plant.

"It is, of course, recognized that plants must take certain means to protect themselves against the attacks of animals. Some of the measures which have been adopted are positively vindictive. Take the case of the common stinging nettle. Here the plant is covered with minute hairs which penetrate the skin and at the same time inject an irritant poison, the effect of which lasts for hours. Some of the tropical nettles are much more terrible. The following is an account taken from the Himalayan Journals of Sir Joseph Hooker, in which an Indian nettle is described: 'This plant, called "Mealum-ma," attains fifteen feet in height; it has broad, glossy leaves, and tho apparently without stings is held in so great dread that I had difficulty in getting men to help cut it down.' No wonder the plant is avoided, for if a person is stung by the microscopic hairs the results are appalling. The pain is at first comparatively slight, but after a few hours the affected part feels as if it were being rubbed with a hot iron. Later the most distressing symptoms arise in other parts of the body, which not uncommonly involve the contraction of the muscles of the jaw, and other indications which are similar to those to be observed in a case of lockjaw. In one instance it was nine days before the unhappy individual was free from pain and discomfort. In such a case as this it would seem that a huge amount of unnecessary sufferings is involved. It is possible to protect a plant from attack, as can be seen in many cases, without adopting such brutal methods."

Self-defense has been carried to a fine art among desert plants, especially the cacti. An array of spines is, of course, an admirable means of preventing an attack, but many species have carried the matter a good deal further. Some kinds of prickly-pear have minute barbs on their spines, and, if any animal should even brush up against them, the spines hold on firmly when driven into the flesh. They are loosely attached so that the unhappy creature takes away a large number of spines when he withdraws. These remain to produce festering wounds. Another cactus which adds singular hooked spines to the straight variety is called the "wait-a-bit" plant. The hook holds to clothes or flesh, and meanwhile the sharp, straight spines do deadly work. In conclusion, Mr. Bastin says:

"The instances given above are only a few out of a very large number which might be brought forward to show that in many ways plants are guilty of great cruelty. One can not get away from the idea that most of the suffering involved appears to be quite unnecessary, for there are plenty of instances to show that the same ends can be achieved in less painful ways."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

RECRUITING BY POSTER

THE MAGNITUDE of England's accomplishment in creating from her civil population an army of nearly four millions in less than a year's time is slowly comprehended. Perhaps one reason why we have been slow to take it in is that our eyes were blinded to the process, as Mr. J. Herbert Duckworth points out in *The American Magazine*. He tells the story of "bluff" worked by England upon herself, upon the outside world, and especially—at least so she hopes—upon the German General Staff. England's Army was recruiting at enormous strides all the while that the newspapers and the hoardings were dwelling on the need of men and urging more and yet more to join the colors. It was neither patriotism nor conscription that came to aid the recruiting-sergeant, but the recruiting-poster. Patriotism was there, but "a great Power like England can not so easily make its citizens realize a national peril in the aggressive attitude or attack of other great Powers." A collection of these posters has been brought to this country by Mr. Lauriat, the Boston publisher, who is one of the *Lusitania's* survivors. In the Boston *Transcript* he is interviewed on the subject by Mr. Stanley Braithwaite, who reports him as saying:

ONE OF KITCHENER'S ARMY JUST RECRUITED.

Such a poster as this has inspired thousands. Another shows the soldier's cap and publishes the suggestion: "If the cap fits you join the Army to-day."

"The people in this country have no idea what these posters have done in raising men for the British Army. You see them everywhere you go all over London, and it is the same, I was told, all over the British Isles. Every taxicab, the trams, the shops, public buildings, hotels, monuments, all and every manner of hoardings have their appeal to the manhood and conscience of the nation with these posters. And they have proved, one might say, almost irresistible. If you could see the drilling squads of men almost everywhere one turns in London you would believe the success of this patriotic appeal. I went out very early one morning, before London awoke with its bustle and noise, to take some pictures of buildings and monuments bedecked with these posters. I was focusing my camera on the lions at the base of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square, which all carried posters of the *Lusitania* tragedy, when a police officer asked me what I was doing. 'I am taking a picture of these lions to carry back to the United States,' I replied. 'You can't do anything of the sort,' he remarked; 'it's against orders.' I then produced my order signed by the secretary of the Office of Works which permitted me to take pictures, and while I carried out my intention the officer and I chatted. He told me he couldn't enlist as he wanted to do because he had a number of bad teeth. Thinking to overcome the difficulty, he went and had all the bad ones extracted, but this left so few teeth that he was again rejected. But he was hopeful as he had made up his mind to secure a false set, which would enable him to pass and join the Army. This is the spirit that one finds in England to-day, a spirit which the poster campaign has fostered with surprizing results. Why, the Monday after the *Lusitania* disaster it was impossible to get within fifty yards of the door of the recruiting-stations. . . . . .

"No man can walk the streets of London and fail to find himself responding to the appeal on these posters. I found that men had gone from all occupations, industrial, commercial, and professional. Many of the trades were short-handed; in Riviere's, the famous bookbinding-shop, fourteen men had left for the trenches. And men who are working at their trades and professions in the day serve from ten o'clock to three at night as special constables in London. And let me add that the confidence in Kitchener is unbounded."

The purpose of these recruiting-posters from the standpoint of the Government, continues Mr. Braithwaite, "was to seize the imagination of the people, which through its own workings would incite toward enlistment." Further:

"The Government has to be very careful not to offend the people in seeking men for the Army. The English people, tenaciously clinging to their ideal of individual freedom, even in this time of necessity, was not to be bullied or driven. There was to be no implication that it was even possible for an Englishman to show the 'white feather.' England appealed to the individual judgment and personal responsibility of her people to save or lose the Empire. The Parliamentary recruiting committee had a task of extreme delicacy and firmness to perform. These posters demanded something more than a literal exhortation both in design and text. Whoever have been the individuals in whose hands were the production and distribution of this poster campaign, there must be the satisfaction of a contribution toward their country's defense that is unique in military annals. There have been considerably over a hundred of these posters issued by the committee, and between three and four millions distributed. The demand for them has not been confined to the United Kingdom; natives of Holland and other neutral States on the Continent have asked for copies, and requests have also come from France and Russia. Practically all the colonies of the British—Canada, Newfoundland, British Columbia, India, Australia, and South Africa—have requested copies of the committee. They have been hung under the shadow of the Pyramids in Egypt as well as in a shop on the Strand."

The posters are of all shapes and sizes; some have been designed by the most famous artists of the realm:

"Slips on the trams in London are fully seven yards in length, and represent a forearm and closed fist, on which letterpress says: 'Lend your strong right arm to your country. Enlist now.' The pictorial features of these posters are very striking in conception. An effective one in color is the picture of a lion standing on a massive rock; just in front below the ledge are two young lions and behind are two more. It is called 'The Overseas States,' with the text: 'The Empire needs men! All answer to the call. Helped by the young lions, the old lion defies his foes. Enlist now.' Another, called 'The Veteran's Farewell,' shows the picture of an old veteran in a brilliant red uniform bidding a

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young recruit in khaki farewell with the words: 'Good-by, my lad. I only wish I were young enough to go with you.'

"Many of the posters are attractively done in silhouette. There is one of the two khaki forms with bayonets fixt charging up a hill, and the letterpress says: 'Don't stand looking at this; go and help!' Another shows a sentinel against the sky, who asks: 'Halt! Who goes there? If you are a friend, join the British ranks and help the brave lads at the front.' Another shows a large khaki figure with a group in the background in attack, and it tells the reader to 'Think! Are you content for him to fight for you? Won't you do your bit? We shall win, but you must help. Join to-day.'

"There are numerous letterpress posters as well as the pictorial ones, putting in a very impressive manner their appeal to the country. They question the men who have not enlisted, the women why their men stay, in fact, all classes and conditions who have not joined in the nation's defense. One of these letterpress posters asks the reader to 'Think it over. You are proud of your pals in the Army, of course, but what will your pals think of you?' And 'Dagonet,' in *The Referee*, catching an inspiration from this sentiment, turned it into a verse on 'A Poster, For the Stay-at-Home,' which shows to what extent this poster campaign of the parliamentary recruiting committee has crystallized the devotion of the people of England to her cause in this war:

As I stroll through the streets where Britannia calls
To her sons in a pageant of print,
And conveys to the laggard, on hoardings and walls,
A more or less delicate hint,
A poster I see which appeals by its force,
For it voices the popular view,
"You're proud of your pals in the Army, of course,
But what will your pals think of you?"

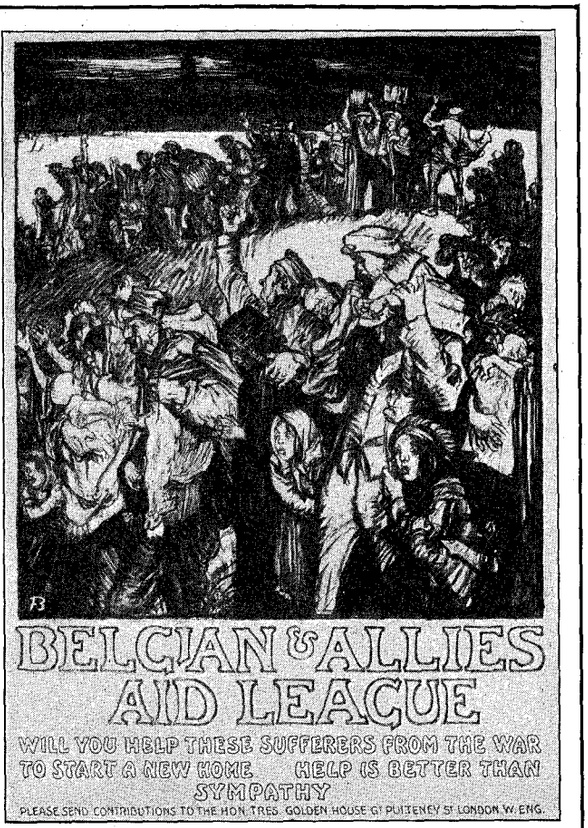
That's a blow that should beat the hot metal to shape,
For it rings on the anvil of truth,
And it leaves not a loophole of decent escape
For the laggard who's false to his youth.
The pride of his manhood it taps at the source,
And it leaves him but one thing to do.
"You're proud of your pals in the Army, of course,
But what will your pals think of you?"

TURKEY'S POLYGLOT PRESS

A STRANGE FEATURE of resemblance between capitals so utterly unlike as New York and Constantinople is noted by a writer in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, who says that only New York among the cities of the world can compare with Constantinople for the number of newspapers issued in multifarious foreign languages. Because of the polyglot press of the metropolis of the Ottoman Empire, he argues that it is one of the most interesting of all places for journalistic study and experience; while the many-tongued public, whether subjects of the Porte or transient residents, may follow the war and other events of the times in the medium with which they are best familiar. Since Turkey's entrance into the great conflict, of course, the Turkish press has enjoyed a larger circulation than formerly in Western Europe. Yet, in addition to the native journals of wide repute such as the *Ikdam*, the *Tanine*, and the *Tasviri Efkyar*, however, there looms up a host of newspapers in German, French, Armenian, Arabian, Persian, and Jewish-Spanish. Of the vernacular Turkish press, beyond question the foremost representative is declared to be the *Ikdam*, a word he translates for us as "the intellectual effort." The war-editions of this journal run up to 35,000 copies, and we read then that:

"It is a morning paper, as are the *Tanine* and the *Tasviri Efkyar*, in sympathy thoroughly pro-German, and in our view wholly independent in principle. The characteristic of its style is virility. Moreover, a marked influence is exerted by the letters of the proprietor, Acmed Dschewdet Bey, who lives abroad for reasons of health and sends contributions to his paper that are frequently of h'gh importance. Th *Tanine*, that is, the Little Bell, is the organ of the Young Turks, whose policies likewise are supported in the *Tasviri Efkyar* and the *Terdgaumani Hakikat*. In the *Tanine* appear the most distinguished of journalists, among whom must be mentioned Hussein Dschahid Bey, who lately retired as editor, and who is the master of a clear, concise style. His successor, the Armenian Kelekian Effendi, is notably informed on political matters. As a prime authority on Balkan affairs ranks Jumis Nadi, formerly of Salonika. The *Tasviri Efkyar*, which means the Plan of Thought, next to the *Tanine* owns the largest plant in Stamboul and of late is printed on a rotary press."

A notable position in the Turkish press, too, is enjoyed by the twenty-six-year-old *Sabah* (Morning), owned by the Armenian Mitran and commanding a circulation of 20,000; and the *Terdgaumani Hakikat*, which was founded by the celebrated Turkish


BELGIAN & ALLIES
AID LEAGUE
WILL YOU HELP THESE SUFFERERS FROM THE WAR TO START A NEW HOME. HELP IS BETTER THAN SYMPATHY
PLEASE SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HON. TRES. GOLDEN HOUSE 61 PUTNEY ST LONDON W. ENG.

ASKING FOR BELGIAN RELIEF.

Frank Brangwyn, one of Britain's foremost painters, designed this and several of the most effective posters used for recruiting.

litterateur Achmet Midhat Effendi, and which, unlike the others named, is an evening paper. Another journal of similar prominence is the *Turan;* and the writer closes his list of the native press with the *Karagoes* (Punch), which is so keen in its satire and so generally brilliant "as to be worthy an entire article even in these days." Turning to the foreign newspapers, he says:

"For the Greeks Constantinople provides in their tongue's modern form the following: the *Tachydromos*, *Chronos*, *Patris*, and *Neologos;* while the Armenians have the *Asadamart* and the *Dschawanak*, and the Spaniards *El Tiempo*. The Persians read the *Chauer* (Orient), and the Arabs *El Adl* (Justice). Incidentally it is of interest to notice that the Spanish journal is printed in Hebrew characters. As an indication of the range of the intelligent classes in the Ottoman capital it may be stated that besides their vernacular journals they support *La Turquie* and *Le Moniteur Oriental*. These are published in French, the foreign tongue most generally spoken. The German organ for all Turkey is the *Lloyd Ottoman*, which has been appearing for the past eight years in both German and French. Among non-Turkish journals it is the most widely read of all in foreign circles, and, what is more, in Turkish circles as well, whether in European Turkey or in Anatolia and Palestine. Its news service is excellently organized, and because of its reliability everywhere famous. Press dispatches of war-victories are first believ d in Turkey when they appear in the *Lloyd Ottoman*. When the black, white, and red flag of the paper is seen to float from its laurel-bedecked pole, the word travels through the town like

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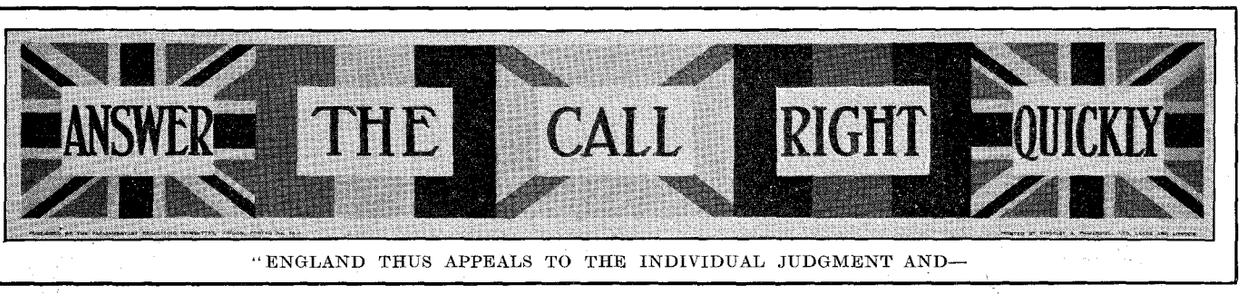

"ENGLAND THUS APPEALS TO THE INDIVIDUAL JUDGMENT AND—

wild-fire: 'The *Lloyd* flag is flying!' And the editors have all they can do to weather the storm of inquiries. This journal, of course, is pro-Turkish, yet one discerns in its columns a warm spirit of German nationalism. Its value as an advertising medium for German commerce and industry has been long recognized. Now it is time to give it its due as the brave champion of Germany in the Orient, especially during the first three months of the war when Turkey was still neutral, and the *Lloyd Ottoman* flashed its sharp sword in the thick of English and French lies. In addition to the above-mentioned Turkish and foreign journals many others appear in Constantinople, none of which exerts any great influence."

THE TEMPER OF FRENCH NEWSPAPERS

THE FUNDAMENTAL HABIT of criticism in the French mind dies hard under the necessities of war. "When will peace return at last, that we may challenge, contradict, refute, and—if the occasion offers itself—abuse one another?" seems to run nervously between the dull lines of the French press and is discerned there by the Abbé Ernest Dimnet. He does not like the sentimentality that has displaced the critical habit of peace times, and in addition to the irritation thus caused he finds that the newspapers do not satisfy. He pauses to applaud the bravery of the journalists who "lied during the month of August when telling the truth too soon would have been a treason," and he has only admiration for "a few literary men, foremost of whom is Maurice Barrès, for sitting down to a daily article through the long months of the war and for starting charities and drawing on themselves the formidable avalanche of public generosity." He complains in *The Saturday Review* (London) that the French newspapers are too long, saying: "With a column or so of really telling news presented in uncriticized nudeness, as it generally is to the American reader, we should be quite content." Instead, the French get "blanks where there should be news, and disquisitions where we expect a few positive statements."

"The habit of speculating, of assembling, and discussing generalizations is so deeply rooted that it persists even when there is nobody to give what is said the salt of contradiction. Only there is a lack of conviction in those compositions, sometimes a nervousness which says as plainly as words: When will peace return at last, that we may challenge, contradict, refute, and—if the occasion offers itself—abuse one another? Hence, on one hand, the platitudes rampant in the numberless articles to which we are treated about the rôle of Italy in the war, or the beauty of the European map as it will appear after proper rehandling, about the end of militarism and the beginning of the new golden age; and, on the other hand, the barely suppressed irritability of the Radical journalist when he taunts his Conservative *confrère* about the so-called silence of the Pope, and gets taunted in exchange for imagining that the Pope ought to speak like a journalist. We read, or we skip, as we are inclined or as our attitude generally is toward newspaper stuff; but we are not convinced, and as we are in no mood for taking an inferior part in a farce, we let the germs of discontent sink deeper in us than usual.

"The military critic, on whom great hopes had been built at the beginning of the war, is a failure too. He would have been reverently followed if the war had been all the time what it was in its first weeks; but as we settled at La Bassée or Berry-au-Bac we had time to see the foibles of this brilliant outsider, to notice how easily he caught the rhetorical habits of his colleagues and learned to say the same thing, that is, to say nothing, for a long series of days or weeks: we found out that he frequently made copy by retailing the text-books of his *école de guerre* days; and to finish him, we lived long enough to see plain civilians catch his jargon and comment on the *communiqué* with quite the professional admixture of modesty and confidence. It is painful to see in a widely circulated paper, on the same page and in two parallel columns, a general aped to perfection by a very ordinary reporter."

The French have always been happier in the expression of ideas than of emotions, observes the Abbé, and he thinks it "not surprizing if the sentimentalism which abounds in the Parisian papers is more unpleasant than otherwise." True, he adds,

"I must say that this sentimentalism is not native but acquired. It did not exist before the Romanticists imported it from abroad or corrupted medieval feeling into a loathsome affectation. In its present form every experienced reader will have no difficulty in discovering its kinship, and perhaps parentage. Whenever we see a newspaper writer seize hold of an affecting narrative, we know what we must expect: before having read four lines we catch in the poor prose the ring to which we have long been accustomed on the stage, the international tremolo which I am afraid has been spread through the world mostly by the Hebrew members of the fraternity. It would be a thousand pities if more of the heroic deeds accomplished in this war were lost, as many must have been as long as journalists were kept away from the lines; but they had better be lost than be spoiled as we often see them by the vicinity of so much clumsy copy. These things are unbearable unless they are told in the spirit in which they were done, and recall at once either what Jomini, the least literary of men, called the 'passionate drama' of the fight, or the greatness of death met simply.

"What, then, are we to do? Treat the newspapers according to their deserts. It is not difficult to see whether a journalist—were he an ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as we have several—has really something to say. If he is making copy, let us consign his moonshiny prose to the nothingness of the basket; if he is using his professional experience to make us clearer about the policy of M. Zographos, let him be blest and his words cherished. The mistake in these nervous times is to regard the babbling papers of this age as our grandfathers regarded the elaborate chapters in the philosophy of daily politics which used to be printed sixty years ago, and to seek calm and solace in them. The true source of working philosophy in these days is in ourselves or in the multitude which lives around us. One is amazed at the amount of wisdom one hears in the streets, at the intelligence of simple people talking over the affairs of the community. As to courage, there are immense reserves of it if we know where to look for them. The brave silence of the women who have husbands or sons at the front, and the indescribable expression—firm, no doubt, but also pathetic—of the quieter kind of soldiers is a lesson which ought to last us a lifetime."

The Abbé well understands that the fault lies not wholly with the men who write the newspapers. Indeed,

"It may not be so much the fault of the press as the fault of the readers: they make the press in time of peace what it must remain in time of war, and they have not perspicacity enough to see how dangerous it is for millions of people to turn to a sheet of paper in the hope of finding their thought waiting ready-made for them upon it. But, whatever the causes may be, the result is the same, and we find that the newspapers are unsatisfactory; we long for things, for action, for some share in the danger of the combatants to the extent of feeling the non-appearance of the German airman as a disappointment, and the papers are full of words."

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PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF HER PEOPLE TO SAVE OR LOSE THE EMPIRE."

NIETZSCHE'S SOUL IN A WAR-BOOK

NIETZSCHE MAY BE BANNED with contumely from the courts of philosophy by savants under the flags of the Allies, yet he is once more triumphantly presented by a writer in the Berlin *Vossiche Zeitung* as the inspirer of the most notable example of war-literature ever produced in Germany. This is a small book bearing the title, "The Iron Ten Commandments for German Soldiers, Set Down in Words by an Infantry Officer." The modest author, we are told by our critic, is Lieut. Joachim von der Goltz, who accomplished this diminutive but weighty work in the trenches at intervals between attack and defense engagements. "The Iron Ten Commandments," it is urged, should be in the knapsack of every German soldier because it so completely embodies his feelings and his resolves. In fact, we read, "it is a crystallization of the moral discipline of the German Army." When the enemy finds this book on the bodies of German soldiers and has made out its meaning, he will shake his head and say to himself: "Remarkable men, these Germans! They commune with themselves as if they were talking to God." And when he has reflected on the temper of a race that can lay down such strict measures for conduct and live by them cheerfully, he will wonder whether it is "to be conquered, or only delayed in its progress." The commandments appear as chapter-headings of the book and read in this order:

"Honor your Kaiser and your supreme commanders.
"Love your generals.
"Love your comrades as yourselves.
"Be proud.
"Be obedient.
"To the troops not at the front.
"Rejoice in life and fear not death.
"Respect your enemies.
"Be stern with the enemy.
"To young soldiers."

These captions are worked out at greater or less length as theses of such "beautiful, clear, and vigorous thought that they provide a complete program of life for the present younger generation." Above all, what gladdens the heart in this book that so truly mirrors German youth is the certitude one feels that "not only is it brave, good, and spirited as were its predecessors, but that also it is conscious of its life-mission after the war and its duty as sons of *Kultur*." How the inspiration of the volume may be traced to Nietzsche, our critic explains as follows:

"The overwhelming humanity of Nietzsche and his utter sacerdotal pathos are converted by this free scholar into purely patriotic doctrine, without becoming in any way banal. The supernational Europe of Nietzsche would seem to be here German in astonishing fashion; and what at first was considered out of the way, revolutionary, and destructive once again proves itself to be a new germ-cell whence can sprout endless life and strength and beauty. One scents the morning air in reading these 'ten commandments,' and it is this that makes them dear and honor d. One feels constantly their outright and growing idealism in contrast to the long period of materialism characterized by the art of the naturalists, the skeptics, and the neurasthenics. One hears the voice of jubilant and healthy youth, the hammer-stroke of a will moved by great aims both national and universal, and one feels the pressure of a sure talent handling words as a swordsman handles his sword. This it is that lends a particular luster to the little book, namely, the universal and the true thing is set down with the manly modesty to be remarked of all lofty poetic expression that catches the reader up in its sweep. We recognize it in Kleist's patriotic writings and we are convinced as we discover the gift shown by the infantry officer in the trenches that it is such as we shall surely have to reckon with at some future day."

The life-breath of the "Iron Ten Commandments," says the writer, is that they were written out of a full heart. Yet he can not refrain from picturing for an instant the author weighing his thoughts and chiseling their phrasing to the accompaniment of bursting shells; and he adds:

"I believe that these commandments will be treasured among the few examples of literature that really show the spirit of this war; . . . that in this volume is mirrored the soul of our fighting youth, and that it proclaims a new summons to power. So weighty a message, given to us amid the many happy or unhappy literary efforts of the day, sets this little book in a place apart and impels one to wish that it might be put in the hands of all our soldiers. To speak practically, it would be easy to send hundreds of copies to the front that they might pass from man to man in the trenches and be read aloud by officers to their commands. The enemy will be moved to thought when he finds the 'Iron Ten Commandments' on the bodies of German soldiers. After he has made out the meaning of this soldier-catechism he will shake his head and say to himself: 'Remarkable men, these Germans! They commune with themselves as if they were talking with God.' And then the enemy will begin to question whether men that formulate such a stern code of duty for themselves and willingly live according to it . . . are to be conquered or only to be delayed in their progress."

WAR'S STERN TEST FOR ART—Are all our esthetic judgments to be questioned by the war? Is it possible that even those apparently the most secure in their fame will totter and fall beneath the change of view induced by the stress and strain of the great conflict? A writer in the London *Nation* puts Whistler to the test:

"As we entered the gallery, we saw straight in front of us the little 'Sylphide,' a graceful nude figure in diaphanous white-gray draperies, about to dance on a black-gray ground, posed precisely on the diagonal of a square room, and challenging the eyes with the little bit of provoking pink in her fan and the answering bit of pink on her dim head. Our first feeling was one of surprize, of bewilderment, almost of indignation. Certainly the little figure was pretty; assuredly the gray tones were cool and restful; without a doubt, the artist who arranged the whole decorative scheme was a very clever fellow. But somehow one did not happen to want this special kind of entertainment; it clashed too offensively with the realities outside, and one said to oneself in the first mood of haste: 'Really, I had forgotten that Whistler was quite such a trifler; I used not to feel so, when I went to see him years ago.' Is it time that has made the change or our own ripening years, or is it simply the atmosphere of war? We can imagine other artists who would stand the test of exhibition in war-time without exciting this sense of irritation. . . . There is some principle in all this selection. Some art will stand the test of war-time, and we are rather disposed to think that the test is of more than momentary validity. Is the art which seems trivial in war really good enough to amuse us in peace?"

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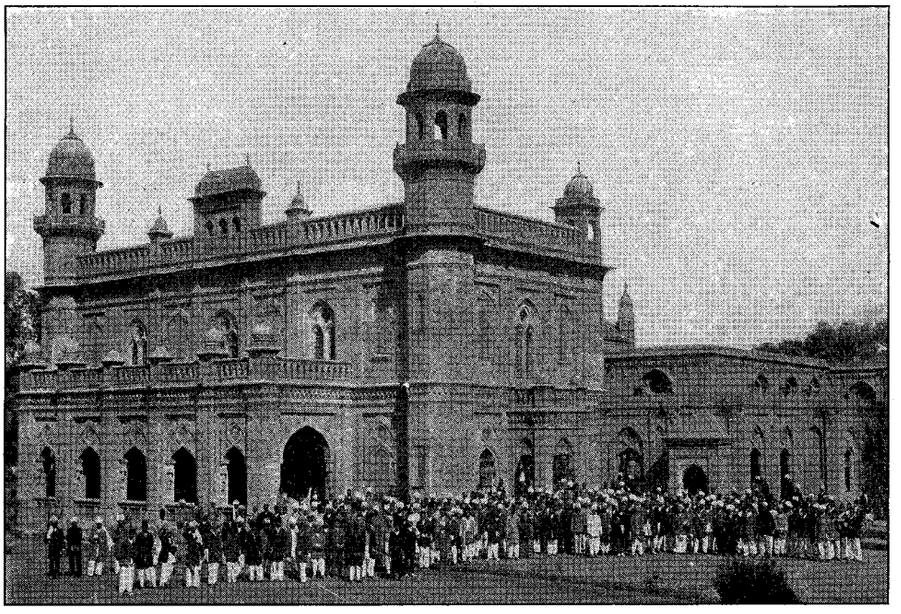
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A HINDU UNIVERSITY FOR INDIA

TO COMPETE with the Christian schools and colleges that dot Asia, a scheme for the establishment of a University where the Vedas and other sacred books of the Hindus will be taught by orthodox Brahmans has assumed definite shape, demonstrating to the world, as nothing else has done, the vigor of the many efforts that are being made all over India to revive Hinduism. The Maharaja of Benares, a Brahman by caste, has given a large tract of land to form the site of the new University. All the wealthy maharajas and rajas professing Hinduism, one of whom rules over a State about the size of Utah, and another of whom has an income of $8,000,000 a year, have promised large initial and recurring sums of money. Hindus educated in the schools and colleges maintained by the Government and by the Christian missionaries have contributed their mite in coin and propaganda work. The Government of India, at first dubious of the ability of the promoters of the Hindu University scheme to gather the necessary funds, has been visibly touched by the enthusiastic manner in which all sections of Hindus have supported the project, and the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, the Education Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, has introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of the Hindu University. In support of the measure, Sir Harcourt Butler explained that the Hindu University would be a new type of university in India, and said, as reported in the account of the proceedings of the Council issued under the authority of the Government of India:



TO COMPETE WITH INSTITUTIONS LIKE THIS,

The Forman Christian College of Lahore, the Hindus of India, from Maharajas to poor students, who have been educated in Christian colleges, will contribute to found the proposed Hindu college.

"We are watching to-day the birth of a new and, many hope, a better type of university in India. The main features of this university which distinguish it from existing universities will be, first, that it will be a teaching and residential university; secondly, that while it will be open to all castes and creeds, it will insist upon religious instruction for Hindus; and, thirdly, that it will be conducted and managed by the Hindu community and almost entirely by non-officials. . . . You know the history of religious instruction in India, the fixt and unalterable neutrality of the British Government, and how, in every province at the present time, earnest men are seeking to find some means of infusing religious and moral ideas into the swiftly onrushing intellectualism of the day. It is a matter which we must leave to the Hindu community to work out on lines which best commend themselves to it. The theological faculty must be a purely Hindu faculty. On behalf of the Government of India, I can only assure the committee that they have our fullest sympathy in this new and, I believe, important venture."

The policy which the Government of India has decided to pursue toward the University was summed up in the following remark: "We preferred to trust the Society, to leave them large autonomy, and to reserve to the Government only the necessary powers of intervention if things go wrong." The essentially non-official character of the governing body of the University is thus explained by the Hon. Dr. Sunder Lal, in the debate following the introduction of the bill:

"The government of the University is entrusted to (1) the Court on the administrative side; (2) the Senate on the academic side.

"The Court is to consist of donors and their representatives, as also of representatives of learning and of bodies interested in the education of the Hindu community. Every one of these persons must, in future, be Hindus. Not one of them need be a servant of the Government unless he comes in as a donor or is elected by one of the electoral bodies. It will be presided over by the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, who will be elected by it.

"The Senate is so constituted that no less than three-fourths of its members must be Hindus. The Government will nominate only five of its members. The *ex-officio* members of the Senate, besides the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, will be elected by the Senate, subject to the approval of the Visitor, who will be the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. The University will be competent to appoint its own professors and teachers. Their appointment will be solely in the hands of the University and will not . . . be subject to the approval of the Government. It will also appoint its own Board of Examiners."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, one of the promoters of the University, thus shows that Hindus will control the teaching of the University:

"In the University Court, which will be the supreme governing body of the University, none but Hindus are to be members. The reason for it needs to be explained. The University has to teach the Vedas, the religious Scriptures, and to impart instruction even in rituals and other religious ceremonies which are practised by Hindus. . . . Membership in the Court has been confined to Hindus in order that Hindus who may make benefactions in favor of the institution should feel satisfied that their charities will be administered by men who will be in religious

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sympathy with them and in a position to appreciate their motives and their desires. . . . In formulating proposals for the Benares Hindu University, it was felt that, so far as possible, no room should be left for any apprehension that might prevent religious-minded Hindu donors from making large contributions to the University, and that the best means of giving them an assurance that instruction in Hindu religion shall always be an integral part of the education which the University will provide, and that their religious endowments will be administered in conformity with their wishes, was that the membership of the University Court should be confined to Hindus."

THE POPE AND THE INTERVIEWERS

IF CROWNED HEADS are uneasy in these days, the head that wears the papal tiara is no less so. The question where Pope Benedict stands in respect to his warring children is frequently asked, and two interviews, besides his formal pronouncements, have undertaken to place him. There has been safety enough in the utterances contained in the Encyclical of November 1, 1914, the Christmas discourse to Cardinals, the Consistorial Allocution of January 22, 1915, and the letters to Cardinals and prelates, particularly that to Cardinal Vannutelli of May 20. "These official public documents reflect exactly the ideas of the Pope and Holy See, who accept all responsibility," declares the official Vatican organ, the *Osservatore Romano*. The others, it adds, "can contain, and do contain, in fact, a number of inaccuracies." It is the recent interview published in *La Liberté* (Paris) that has inspired this statement, and that interview, signed by Louis Latapie, has added to the thorns upon which the papal head is pillowed, having stirred up vigorous comment in the European press. Indeed, so profound is the impression created that Cardinal Gasparri has inspired a statement in the *Corriere d'Italia* branding a large part of the interview as pure invention. He is especially careful to set right the Pontiff's attitude toward Italy's relations to her former allies, and repudiates the imputation that he favors Austro-German plans calculated to secure the restoration of temporal power. This denial of pro-German bias is at once seized by the other side as veiled evidence of the Pope's pro-Ally sympathies. The Latapie interview, which made out the Pope to be something of a pro-German, was published here by the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Latapie quotes the Pope as saying, in reference to his consistorial address and his recent episcopal letters:

"'You desire that I should condemn every crime specifically, but each one of your accusations is accompanied by a reply on the part of the Germans, and I am not able to institute here a continuous discussion, nor can I make investigations at this moment.'

"'Is it necessary to inquire as to whether the neutrality of Belgium has been violated?' asked the correspondent.

"'That was under the pontificate of Pius X.,' the Pope replied.

"'Is it not known that many priests have been taken as hostages in Belgium and France and shot?'

"'I have received from Austrian bishops,' the Pope replied, 'the assurance that the Russian Army has also taken hostages from among the Catholic priests, and that the Russians on one occasion pushed before them 1,500 Jews, so they could advance behind this living barrier thus exposed to the bullets of the enemy. The Bishop of Cremona has informed me that the Italians have already taken eighteen Austrian priests as hostages. There are so many excesses that I have issued an admonition in my encyclical declaring: "It is permitted to no person, for whatever motive, to violate justice."'

"'The Germans,' said M. Latapie, 'have committed other violations.'

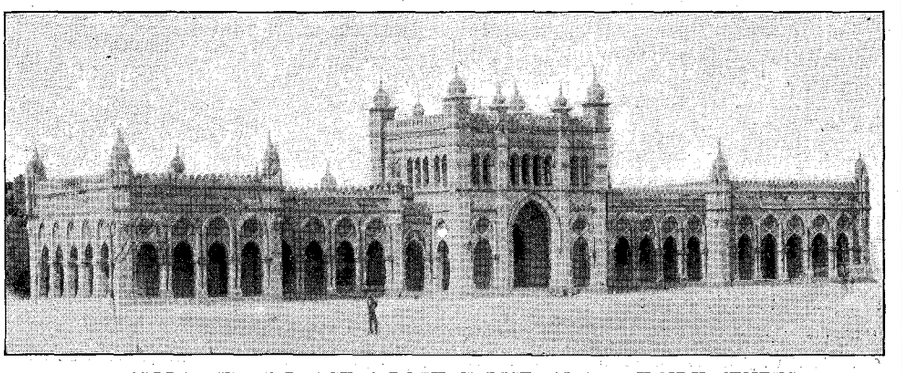
"To this the Pope replied: 'The Cardinal Secretary of State has received the representatives of seven Belgian congregations. They have declared that they are not able to cite a single case in their congregations protected especially by the Virgin or by some saint. We continue to be imperfectly informed upon this subject.'

"'And the burning of Louvain and the bombardment of churches?'

"'The Germans reply that their troops have been fired upon,' the Pope made answer. 'They have declared there was an observatory in the tower of the cathedral at Reims. With reference to Louvain, I have already given orders concerning it. We shall assist in restoring the cathedrals. Is there need to say that we condemn with all our force such things? Every shot fired upon the cathedral of Reims was felt in my heart.' The Pope struck his breast and added: 'But the hour has not yet come to disentangle the truth from all the contradictory assertions which surround it. The Vatican is not a court. We do not give judgment: the Judge is on high.'

"'At least one can protest against the arrest of a prince of the Church,' ventured the correspondent.

"'I shall surprize you: Cardinal Mercier (Archbishop of Malines) has never been arrested,' replied the Pope. 'He can go about his diocese as he pleases. I have received from General von Bissing, the Governor of Belgium, a letter assuring me that he would repress hereafter with the utmost energy all acts of violence against churches and against the ministers of God.'"



A COLLEGE THAT TEACHES BOTH CHRISTIAN AND HINDU TENETS.

The College of Arya Somaj, at Lahore, cultivates an eclectic religion with emphasis upon Christian elements, tho commingled with native principles of faith.

Some Paris papers ignore the interview or suspend judgment, among the latter the Catholic *Gaulois*. The *Journal des Débats*, however, in the New York *Sun's* Paris dispatch, declares the Pope's refusal to judge the crimes of the war runs the risk of being misinterpreted:

"It might even be interpreted as an excessive indulgence for crimes and their authors.

"The Allies do not expect the Pope to take sides in the European struggle, yet those who revere the Pope as consecrated to authority are astonished by a neutrality which can not distinguish between the victims of injustice and those who commit injustice."

Cardinal Gasparri, in his interview in the *Corriere d'Italia* (Rome), is quoted in dispatches as thus dealing with the Paris interviewer:

"For instance, take the quotation regarding hostages in Berlin. What confusion! The Pontiff is made to mix the Jews of Galicia, the Austrian priests of Cremona, and the Belgian prelates, all of which, according to M. Latapie, was covered in the allocution of January 22.

"With regard to the Jews, it was in March that Austria-Hungary sent a protest to the Holy See. The protest was not mentioned, as the Vatican could not condemn Russia on the sole affirmation of Austria-Hungary.

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"The Pope was informed that Italy had taken some parish priests of the towns occupied as hostages, but the Bishop of Cremona informed him that they were being treated with every regard. Indeed, the Pontiff furnishes them with funds for masses. The Pope knows all this perfectly. How, then, could he put them in a category with the Belgian and French hostages or with the Jews of Russia?

"With regard to General von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium, neither the Holy Father nor the Secretary of State ever received a letter or a communication from him directly or indirectly. Thus the Pope could not refer to such a letter, and he did not. The letter was born of the fervid imagination of M. Latapie."

The Latapie interview reported the following reference to the *Lusitania* incident as being Pope Benedict's words:

"I do not know a more frightful transaction. What grief to see in our generation such horrors! I have the heart of a father, and this heart has been torn. But what do you think of the blockade which constricts two Empires, which condemns to famine millions of innocents? Is that inspired also by feelings entirely humane? . . . . . .

"I do not say that after the war I will not proclaim a syllabus, recalling and summing up the doctrines of the Church on this subject and regulating for the future the rights and duties of belligerents. Then one will find, without doubt, the formal condemnation of crimes which have been committed during the war."

Cardinal Gasparri states that "the Holy Father much deplored the sinking of the *Lusitania*, but he could not pronounce directly on it because there was before him a question of fact regarding which each side makes different assertions." Upon this feature of the interview the Paris *Temps* observes in its leading editorial on "Spiritual Neutrality":

"Has not the Pope heard the German boasts of plentiful food? Then by what subtle process of reasoning can pontifical piety balance German starvation against the crime of the *Lusitania*? French Catholics will find the Pope's promised syllabus after the war and his brief for Louvain small solace despite the Pope's reproach that they are unjust to him. The Pope is haunted by fear of revolution, the loss of churches and of temporal authority. He sees a black future; we see a bright future and the triumph of right and liberty. The too impartial acceptance of the German cause by the Vatican does not prepare the Church for the rôle she should have in the future."

The remainder of the Latapie interview was taken up with the relations between the Holy See and Italy, upon which the confusion is "much graver," says Cardinal Gasparri, who proceeds to give "the real opinion of the Pontiff":

"It is true that he wished Italy to remain outside the conflict upon receiving concessions from Austria, because he desired that Italy should not suffer the horrors of war, and he was preoccupied with the delicate position of the Church if Italy entered the conflict. War once declared, the Church became entirely neutral. It has not in any way tried to prevent Catholics from doing their duty according to their consciences, and it has done everything for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers.

"The Pontiff recognizes that the Italian Government has done everything possible to attenuate any difficulties that might arise between it and the Holy See. The Vatican's correspondence is not being touched. But that does not mean that the situation of the Holy See is normal. It does not intend to create embarrassment for the Government."

La Liberté has taken no notice of the storm of condemnation roused by the interview aside from printing this rejoinder by the author of it:

"I told the truth. If there were some errors of detail they were inevitable in a long conversation reported from memory. I never understood I had to submit the text to previous control. Three days after the interview the *Osservatore Romano*, the official Vatican organ, merely made some trifling reservations.

"I wrote in a spirit of sincere respect for the Catholic faith, but naturally, also, with an uncompromising love of my country. In publishing it I wished to unveil the enemies' intrigues influencing the Vatican against us. This object I attained. It is useless to prolong controversies when all energies ought to be devoted to the sacred aims of the nation."

JAPAN'S BILLY SUNDAY

THE MAN who with 35 cents and absolute faith in Philippians iv., 19, set about the conversion of sixty millions of his country-people is called "Japan's Billy Sunday," and, according to a Tokyo correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, drew big crowds to his revival in a tent a few doors from the Houses of Parliament even during the momentous days of the Chinese problem. His sobriquet was suggested by his similarity in evangelistic method to the famous American exhorter, whom Mr. Kimura, to name him properly, evidently holds in veneration. When he was in the United States, he told the *Republican's* correspondent, he joined Billy Sunday's audiences at Des Moines and during three weeks attended more than fifty meetings. "It was the first time in twenty-five years that I had such an experience," Mr. Kimura averred. "I wept six times in one hour on hearing him."

That Japan's Billy Sunday is achieving somewhat of the success of our own may be judged from the fact that "every week for the next year and a half is filled with engagements." We read, moreover, in the matter of his plan of action that when preaching "he often uses a blackboard upon which he writes in Japanese or Chinese characters the texts of his sermons." The point he is driving at is thus flashed at once upon his auditors. Again, when his voice is weak he speaks through a megaphone, and, as he says of himself: "I try to make things as simple as possible for everybody; and I think nobody ever goes to sleep when I'm preaching." An additional feature of interest to American readers is the information that for her Billy Sunday Japan is indebted to no less an evangelistic genius and humanitarian than the late Dwight L. Moody. To the *Republican's* correspondent Seimatsu (known as Henry by his American friends) Kimura, who is about forty years of age, gives the story as follows:

"I was the son of a wine-seller, and when I was a boy of sixteen I was kicked out of my house. I sold newspapers to earn enough to eat. At the age of sixteen I was converted to Christianity and somehow, since then, life has gone on happily and fruitfully. I think, as I told Dwight L. Moody one day, that it is a case of Philippians iv., 19: 'But my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Jesus Christ.' . . . When I was nineteen years old I went to the United States to learn how to win souls. Dwight L. Moody was holding revivalist meetings in south California and so big were the crowds that I had a hard time trying to hear him. But I said to the big policeman at the door: 'Look here, Mr. Policeman, I have come 5,000 miles to hear Mr. Moody, and you just must get me in.'

"That was how I first met Mr. Moody. I stayed close by him and when he left for the North it was I who carried his satchel. Mr. Moody was astounded to find me following him on the train and was more astounded when I told him that I was going with him. I told the great preacher that I wanted to become an evangelist. I asked him what school I should go to. I said I had asked two people and they had given me different advice. Mr. Moody said: 'If you ask five people you will have five different advices. There is only one being who can advise you truly and that is God.' And I said to Mr. Moody at once: 'It's all decided; I'm going to the Moody Institute at Chicago.'

"Mr. Moody looked up at me and said: 'Young man, how much money have you got?' I answered: 'Mr. Moody, I have got 35 cents.' The great evangelist looked me over with a good deal of astonishment.

"'Well!' he ejaculated, 'how do you ever expect to study two years in Chicago on 35 cents?' And I said quickly: 'Mr. Moody —Philippians iv., 19.'

"Mr. Moody smiled broadly and he sang out to one of his followers: 'Please remember this young man. He is going to Chicago to study.' When I got to Chicago I found a scholarship awaiting me."

Of Mr. Kimura's meetings in Tokyo we read that "the picture was much the same as at American revivalists' meetings, with the added interest of the rich-colored flowing kimono, the black hair of the Japanese women, the occasional clatter of the wooden shoe, and the many-hued Japanese decorations."

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CURRENT - POETRY

INSPIRER of some of the world's greatest poetry, the sea seems, of late years, to have become less popular or less impressive. Perhaps it is because the advancement of the art of navigation has made a mere thoroughfare of what was once a mystery and a peril.

But sometimes—when, for instance, a great ship goes down—the world is reminded that to no man and to no nation has ever been given the mastery of the sea. Then the poets discover the sea anew, as Mr. Kummer has done in the splendid lines which we quote from *Seven Seas*. It is noticeable that the poet does not celebrate the sea with the enthusiastic affection shown by Swinburne or Roden Noel; there is dread in his love.

HYMN TO THE SEA

By Frederic Arnold Kummer

Great Mother of the race, from whose quick womb
We crawled with timid eyes into the sun
Reptilian shapes, born of thy upflung spume,
Look thou with pride on that which we have done.

Upon Earth's face, with cyclopean hand
We have writ large, in letters graved in stone,
The message of our strength. The rock-ribbed land
Thou couldst not conquer, we have made our own.

Great cities have we built, their stubborn walls
Set firm against thy swift-encroaching tide.
Blood of thy blood we come to thee who calls—
An offspring worthy of thy strength and pride.

Lanes have we carved across thy sullen breast
Despite the scourging of thy foam-lashed whips;
Does it enrage thee, thus to break thy rest
That thou shouldst be so hungry for our ships?

A bitter toll thy Seven Seas shall take;
The silent forms lie thick about thy bed—
What answer wilt thou to thy children make
When thou art summoned to give up thy dead?

We love thee, hate thee, fear thee in thy might,
Yet with a smile we straightway are beguiled—
O courtezan, whom none may read aright,
Why dost thou turn and smite thine ancient child?

In garb of gold and purple, blue and green
Thou lurest us to come to thee and rest;
The flashing sword beneath thy silver sheen—
How lightly dost thou plunge it in our breast!

Great mother, from whose womb our life we drew—
Well have we labored—well our task have done.
Yet all our hands have wrought to thee is due—
The strength thou gavest hath our victories won.

Blood of our blood, we greet thee in thy might—
Breath of our breath, give to us strength again—
Life of our life, be with us in our fight—
Hail to thee, Mother of the race of men!

Only a melancholy pleasure can be taken in the beauty of the elegiac poems appearing in great numbers in the English and Continental newspapers and magazines. These stately stanzas (from the London *Spectator*) show, toward the end, a courageous spirit whose general acceptance is almost the only good which mankind owes to the war.

THE ENGLISH GRAVES

By Lawrence Binyon

The rains of yesterday are flown,
And light is on the farthest hills.
The homeliest rough grass by the stone
With radiance thrills;

And the wet bank above the ditch,
Trailing its thorny bramble, shows
Soft apparitions, clustered rich,
Of the pure primrose.

The shining stillness breathes, vibrates,
From simple earth to lonely sky,
A hinted wonder that awaits
The heart's reply.

O lovely life! the chaffinch sings
High on the hazel, near and clear.
Sharp to the heart's blood sweetness springs
In the morning here.

But my heart goes with the young cloud
That voyages the April light
Southward, across the beaches loud
And cliffs of white

To fields of France, far fields that spread
Beyond the tumbling of the waves,
And touches as with shadowy tread
The English graves.

There too is Earth that never weeps,
The unrepining Earth, that holds
The secret of a thousand sleeps
And there unfolds

Flowers of sweet ignorance on the slope
Where strong arms dropt and blood choked breath,
Earth that forgets all things but hope
And smiles on death . . . . . .

They poured their spirits out in pride,
They throbbed away the price of years;
Now that dear ground is glorified
With dreams, with tears.

A flower there is sown, to bud
And bloom beyond our loss and smart.
Noble France, at its root is blood
From England's heart.

Art-criticism and social satire do not, at first thought, seem likely to blend well in poetry. But Mr. Thomas Walsh, in a poem which we take from *The Century*, combines these elements into a thing of intellectual appeal, if not of lyrical charm. There is a pleasant suggestion of Browning's method in the second and third stanzas.

TO FRANCISCO GOYA IN THE GALLERY OF MADRID

By Thomas Walsh

They fawned upon you, kissed your brawny hands,
And laid aside their masks and veils, that you
Might paint their ivory pallor, veined with blue,
Their periwigs and jabots and their slight,
Reflowered waistcoats and bejeweled strands,—
They laid their scorn aside in their delight.

You dreamed a parchment beauty from the soul
Of Venice, and revealed it deathless there
In spite of deadened eyes' and lips' despair;
Then as illusion's very shadow died,
The brigand that was in you gained control
And with your peasant fist you slew their pride.

That daub of rouge upon a leering hag
Is where you struck your queen; that reeling string
Of rogues and cripples wrongs your Spain, whose king
You set to mock her conquered, starving lands,
An imbecile upon a bloated nag,—
You struck them, Goya, yet they kissed your hands.

That true poet and friend of poetry, Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, has been inspired by an incident of the *Lusitania* tragedy to write the poem which we quote below. It originally appeared in the New York *Evening Post*. Dr. Johnson is in this poem, as in all his work, simple and direct, and his lines are charged with noble emotion.

THE HAUNTING FACE

(On the Portrait of a Child Lost in the *Lusitania*)

By Robert Underwood Johnson

Dear boy of the seraphic face,
With brow of power and mouth of grace,
And deep, round eyes, set far apart,
So that the mind should match the heart!

Not Raffael's leaning cherub had
More beauty than this winsome lad,
Nor Andrea's little John more joy
Than dimpled in this darling boy.

What mother could so happy be
As not to covet such as he?
What childless passer could forego
The smiling of that Cupid's bow?

Here promise spoke in every curve;
The wit to see, the heart to serve;
In fine proportions here did reign
An open nature, sweet and sane.

What wonder fancy vied with hope
To read his radiant horoscope,
And find within his future deed
The rescue of some mighty need:—

A patriot to save the State;
A bard to take the sting from Fate;
A prophet men should know not of
To lift the fainting world by love!

Mourn those—and mourn not with despair—
Who find life's last adventure fair,
But let your treasured tears be spilled
For noble presage unfulfilled.

Mine fall unbidden as I look
Here upon Youth's unfinished book,
And with the loss my heart is torn
As Heaven had withdrawn the morn.

Ah, could I know why over me
His spirit has such potency,
Then might I know how love began
And stays, the mystery of Man.

Child of the future! Beauty's flower!
His gentle image should have power
The conscience of a realm to wring
And haunt the pillow of a King.

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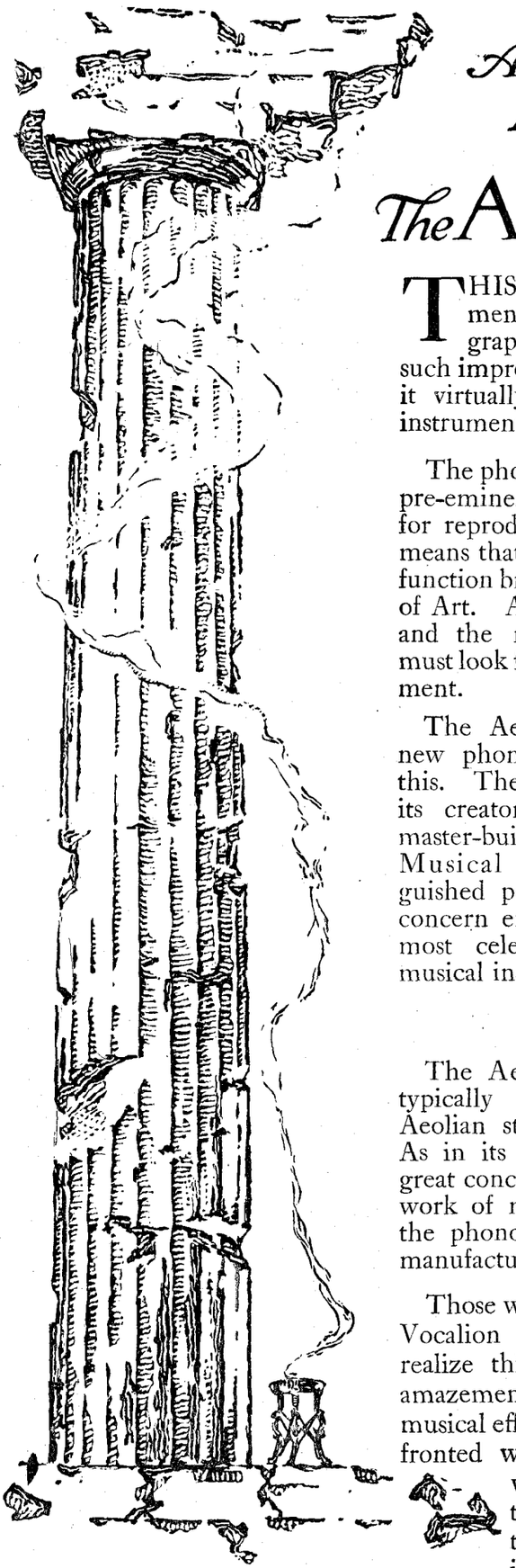

An Epochal Achievement in Phonograph Development

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

THIS is the announcement of a new phonograph—a phonograph of such impressive capabilities that it virtually creates a musical instrument of a distinctive type.

The phonograph has become pre-eminently an instrument for reproducing music. This means that its most important function brings it into the realm of Art. And it is to the artist and the musician that we must look for its future development.

The Aeolian-Vocalion, the new phonograph, emphasizes this. The Aeolian Company, its creators, are the world's master-builders in the field of Musical Art. The distinguished product of this great concern embraces the world's most celebrated and artistic musical instruments.

▼

The Aeolian-Vocalion is typically representative of Aeolian standards and ideals. As in its other activities, this great concern has taken up the work of musically developing the phonograph where other manufacturers have left off.

Those who hear the Aeolian-Vocalion for the first time realize this. They listen in amazement to new tones, new musical effects. They are confronted with a phonograph which, for the first time in the history of this extraordinary instrument, holds up the mirror with *absolute fidelity* to every musical instrument and every human voice.

Many and important are the exclusive features of the Aeolian-Vocalion. Here follows a brief summary of the three most notable of these.

▼

The Sound Box

Designed and constructed on new and scientific lines which, for the first time, produce a sound box capable of doing full justice to the lower, richer musical tones, as well as the higher.

The Graduola

One of the most important inventions in connection with the phonograph. By the simple pressure of your hand it enables you to play the music yourself if you will, and vary it just as a musician varies in detail every performance. The Aeolian-Vocalion, of course, plays itself if you prefer. If you use the Graduola, however, it means no more getting "tired of records."

NOTE—Certain of the smaller models of the Aeolian-Vocalion are not equipped with the Graduola.

The Symphonetic Horn

A special composition horn of entirely new design based on the most advanced knowledge of acoustics. Patented and exclusive with the Aeolian-Vocalion and largely responsible for its incomparable beauty and distinctiveness of tone.

▼

In addition to these vital and exclusive features, the Aeolian-Vocalion possesses many other advantages, including the simplest and most artistic phonograph cases yet produced and an entirely new *Automatic Stop* which, with two simple movements, starts the record and "sets" it to stop of itself.

▼

On the opposite page there is conveyed as well as can be done in words another accomplishment of the Aeolian-Vocalion—the bringing out of

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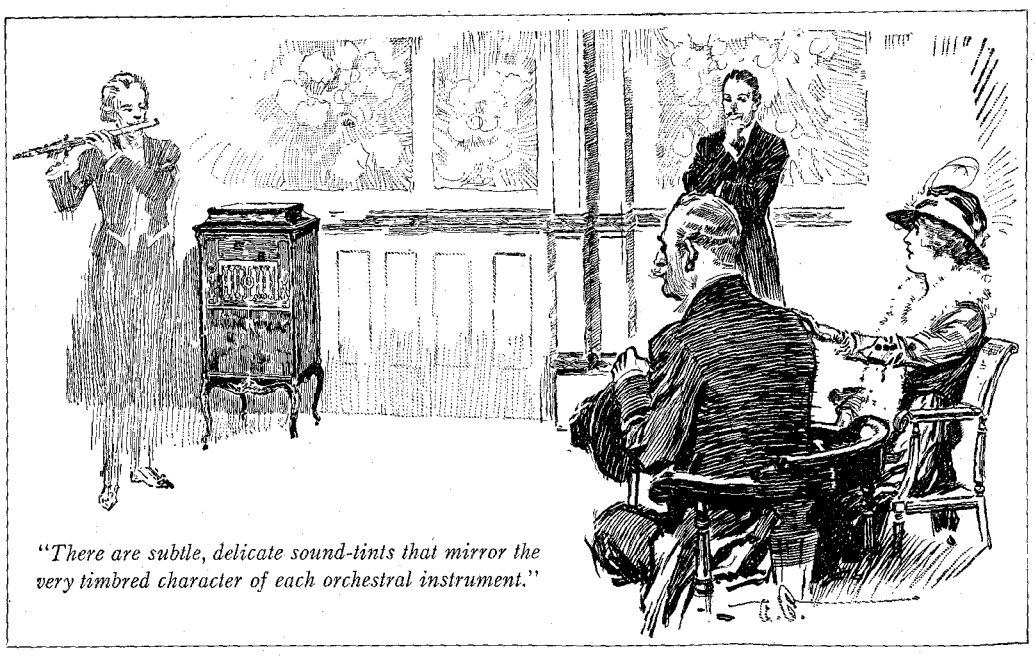
hidden beauties from a record. The Aeolian Company invites all who own phonographs to hear their favorite records played on the Aeolian-Vocalion.

Only from such a personal experience can the real significance of this new and epoch-making development of the Phonograph be fully realized.

▼



"There are subtle, delicate sound-tints that mirror the very timbred character of each orchestral instrument."

The Phonograph that calls forth Hidden Beauties from a Record

YES, it *is* true that the Aeolian-Vocalion voices new beauties from records—beauties you never knew they possessed!

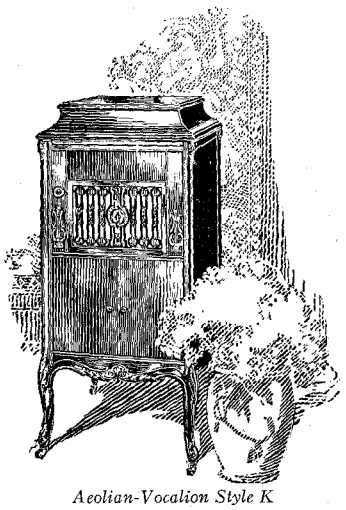
Put a record in this Aeolian-Vocalion—this "tonal phonograph whose voice is Art." Let us take Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody interpreted by many instruments. It will be a difficult test.

Soft, deep, profoundly mystic, the sombre traceries of tone wave forth. And as they unfold from the Aeolian-Vocalion you feel a strange solemnity. You recognize new, fresh-born, living qualities of tone. Now the bass tuba sounds—so low that you hear it phonographically reproduced for the first time.

Now the wistful flutes throat unmistakably their purities of clear woodtone — that "woody" quality before unuttered by a phonograph. Never have you heard such delicate distinction between instrument and instrument upon a phonograph—never such subtle tonal tints. The long-dumb beauties in your records are finding utterance at last—through the Aeolian-Vocalion!

But there is yet even a stranger "miracle of sound." Under your simple pressure of the Graduola device—an exclusive feature of the Aeolian-Vocalion—a remarkable effect occurs.

To the exact proportion of your pressure the music softens. You find you are actually shading your music to your mood. You are literally pressing your feeling into it with the spontaneity with which you "hum an air." Notes, phrases, passages, melt at your will into softened, liquid ecstasies of sound. You are bringing unexpected color, inspiring variety into a record that you thought was "set!"



Aeolian-Vocalion Style K
Simple elegance in design coupled with beautiful case-woods and rich depth of finish distinguish all models of this superb instrument.

▼

What is the secret of this modern "miracle of sound"?

Not one invention—many.

Thus the Symphonetic Horn, whose use is to preserve even the subtlest character of instrumental tones, is but one characteristic of the Aeolian-Vocalion.

Its Sound Box, which helps to record so majestic a range of tone, is but one more.

The very Graduola device itself which shades without smothering tone—which you play, but play only when you do not prefer the Vocalion to "play itself"—is but one more.

It is the whole of these units meeting in one great unit—the Aeolian-Vocalion—which has made the dumb tones of all records speak a new language of tonal beauty never voiced from record before.

▼

The Aeolian-Vocalion is made in a variety of beautiful models. The prices of these are no higher than those of other phonographs of approximately the same general capacity. Also they are sold on exceedingly moderate terms, ranging as low as $5 a month.

▼

The Aeolian-Vocalion is made exclusively by the Aeolian Company. It is at present on exhibition and sale only in certain cities. A complete description of this wonderful new phonograph—its styles, prices, etc.,—together with information as to how and where it may be heard, will be sent to all who write.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
Aeolian Hall New York

Makers of the world-famous Pianola and the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

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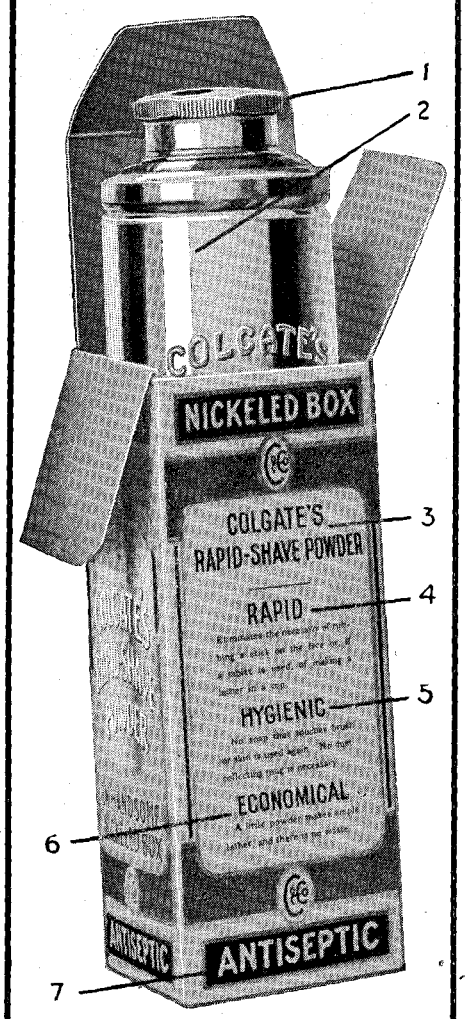

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POWDER

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE GERMAN "SHERLOCK HOLMESES"

THE war has overshadowed nearly every detail of civilian life in the capitals in Europe, and yet there are still a few items of interest that escape, generally because of their indirect connection with more warlike affairs. One such is an account of the German police system, with examples of the work done by the Berlin detective organization. Reading of the methods of the every-day sleuth of Germany's capital, we can easily understand why the German spy system may be all that even its most hysterical enemies say of it. The German detective has not yet been made a hero of modern fiction. The fictitious characters of *Holmes*, *Lupin*, and many others have carried off the honors for the Allies. Yet Germany has no need of a fictitious champion, after all. Only put her normal, matter-of-fact detective force within the covers of a book, and you have romance that is quite on a par with any that the best sellers may offer. In the St. Louis *Post Dispatch Sunday Magazine*, Raymond B. Fosdick, who has established himself as an authority on the subject in his book, "European Police Systems," gives us an illuminating account of the Teutonic zeal for efficiency as applied to the detection of crime. He takes an actual case, in which a man was discovered, one May night two years ago, lying dead upon the pavement in Potsdammerstrasse, Berlin. Had this been in our own country, he reminds us, the procedure would have been as follows:

The patrolman would have notified headquarters; headquarters would have issued orders to have the body removed to the morgue; an autopsy would have been performed; the coroner's jury would have declared the man murdered by a person or persons unknown; and finally, either at the end of these proceedings or concurrently with them, the police detectives would have set out to establish the identity of the guilty party, armed only with the knowledge that the murder had been committed on a certain night in a certain street.

Not so in Berlin. There the authorities are single-minded on the necessity of having the important things done first. Nothing can be done for the victim himself—very well! let the investigation proceed. The important thing is to catch the assailant, and for that purpose evidence—all the evidence that can possibly be ferreted out—is priceless. Knowing this—and the Central Office makes sure that he knows it before he is allowed to take his place upon the force—what did this particular German patrolman do? We read:

First, without in any way touching the body, he rapt with his sword-hilt for the patrolman on the neighboring beat. This officer he dispatched to the nearest telephone to notify headquarters. Headquarters immediately summoned from their beds the members of the Murder Commission. Now a murder commission is a small group of specially picked men under the charge of a ranking officer in the Detective Department. It consists of three or four officials of the detective force, a police surgeon, and a photographer, assisted by as many plain-clothes men as are necessary for the case. A new commission is appointed each month in the Berlin department to handle murder cases which may occur in that period. But no commission is allowed to handle more than one murder at a time. If the existing commission already has a case, a second commission is immediately appointed.

Within half an hour from the time that the patrolman notified headquarters, the members of the commission were at the scene of the murder, brought there in automobiles dispatched from the nearest police stations to their homes. Several members of the commission carried what is known as "murder satchels." These satchels, arranged like a doctor's bag or valise, contained such articles as might be necessary for their work: Microscopes in different shapes and sizes, special instruments for measuring footprints, litmus-paper, acids of various strength, powder to reproduce finger-prints, plastic clay to model the impressions left by weapons or instruments, measuring-tapes, etc. These bags, carefully packed and ready for instant use, stand at the bedside of every member of a murder commission.

Upon arriving at the scene of the crime the detectives went methodically to work. First, they drew a chalk-line in a great circle on the pavement and sidewalk, 30 feet around the corpse. Then placing a board in the circle to step on, so as not to disturb any footprints that might have been left by the murderer, they made a superficial examination of the body to determine the method of death. The body, however, was not touched or disturbed in any way. After ascertaining that the man had been shot twice in the head and that the motive was apparently robbery, inasmuch as his pockets had been pulled inside out, they sent their plain-clothes men all through the neighborhood to apprehend any suspicious-looking persons who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves.

There the case rested until dawn. With the first bit of reliable light of day, the more minute search began, in which no slightest detail was allowed to escape. Meanwhile, the body was photographed in three positions, once from above. The position of the body, in relation to the curb, the house-wall, the nearest doorway—all were measured with meticulous care. Nothing within that charmed circle that could have the slightest bearing upon the case escaped their scrutiny. And with all this, the only bit of tangible evidence that might act as a clue that they could lay hands upon was the burned stub of a paper match, torn from a block like those that are to be had by the hundred in every tobacco-shop. This was all. There were not even footprints to be found, for in the scuffle that had occurred all these had been blotted out. So finally the detectives were forced

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to withdraw to headquarters, with their photographs and measurements and the little match-stub carefully treasured. The writer continues:

The autopsy which immediately followed merely verified their earlier impressions. The man had been shot twice in the head with a 38-caliber revolver. He was unknown, with nothing on him to identify him directly or indirectly. He was apparently a workingman.

Was the case allowed to drop? Did the detectives stop work? Not at all. First they measured the soles of the man's shoes. Then they photographed them. Then they did what to an outsider might seem the most absurd thing of all: they photographed the burned stub of the match which they had so mysteriously taken with them.

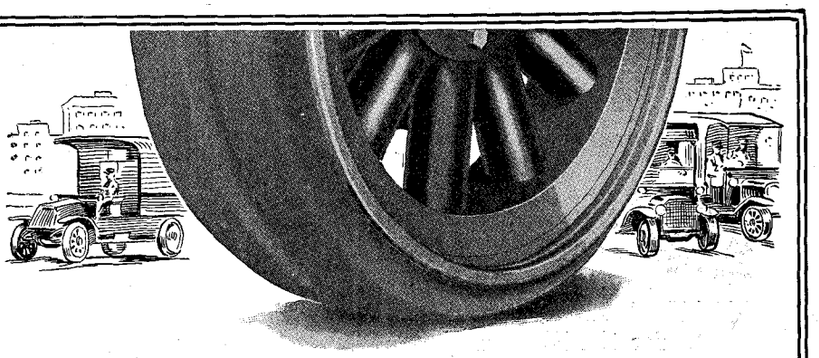
Meanwhile, the plain-clothes men had brought in to headquarters three or four suspicious-looking characters from the neighborhood of Potsdammerstrasse. These men were searched, but nothing of value was found—no weapons of any kind—merely a few trinkets, some keys, some odd coins, tobacco, matches, etc. But there was one thing found in the pocket of one of the prisoners which to the detectives seemed of extraordinary importance: a paper block of matches! Apparently they had been looking for it, and they did to it what they did to almost everything at the Berlin police headquarters—they photographed it! This photograph they greatly enlarged. Then they enlarged the photograph of the burned stub until the end of the match looked as if it were about eight inches broad. Then with fine and delicate instruments they measured the lacerations in the block of matches and the ragged ends of the burned stub. But this latter step was hardly necessary, for by a glance at the enlarged photographs a layman could have told that the burned stub found at the scene of the crime had been torn from the block of matches discovered in the pocket of one of the suspects.

This practically ended the case as far as the detectives were concerned. Under adroit questions, the man confest his guilt and was sentenced to a long term by the court.

Were this an extraordinary case, nothing might be thought of it; but when it is considered that the care and precision exercised in this particular instance are repeated with variations and amplifications in every investigation that the authorities of Berlin undertake, and that the results are nearly always as certainly and surely worked out, it is not to be wondered at that the Germans have won a reputation for efficiency in secret-service work. All the *Sherlock Holmes* work does not occur at the scene of the crime, however. We learn that—

In the criminal laboratory of the Berlin police headquarters they are examining the finger-prints on scurrilous anonymous letters sent to the Kaiser; they are making hair and blood the subject of microphotography; they are analyzing inks and developing a definite science of detecting footprints.

In Berlin and in other German cities



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We now extend this Guarantee to October 1st. Many truck owners were not in shape to accept it during April, May and June. And we want every user to have this chance to prove the S-V best.

Equip opposite wheels—at the same time—one with a Goodyear S-V, one with any other standard Truck Tire of like rated size, bought in the open market. If the Goodyear S-V fails to cost less per mile than the other, we will return you its full purchase price, making the S-V free.

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The habit has been, with us and with others, to give mileage warrants on Truck Tires. But that's unfair, either to you or us.

Small tires can't do what big tires do. No tire on hard roads can match good-road mileage. A mileage warrant is a simple guess on average conditions. And it must be low enough to meet bad situations.

What we can do—what we do—is to guarantee the lowest cost per mile under like conditions. We guarantee that on the Goodyear S-V, against any tire that's built.

Not alone in the limited, cautious way in which mileage is usually guaranteed. Not only on an adjustment basis. The Goodyear S-V is entirely free, however long you use it, if any tire you match against it shows as low a cost per mile.

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We dare do this because we have already made 5000 tests and comparisons. Barring accidents, the Goodyear S-V will surely win against any rival Truck Tire. There are reasons for it. One is more available tread rubber. Another is no creeping, no bulging or breaking, no possible separation. The tread, the backing and the rim are one.

Our local branch will tell you where to get the S-V tires under this signed warrant.

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I am interested to get Booklet and learn prices on Westinghouse Electric Starting-Lighting and Starting-Lighting-Ignition Systems for my Ford Car. Mail to

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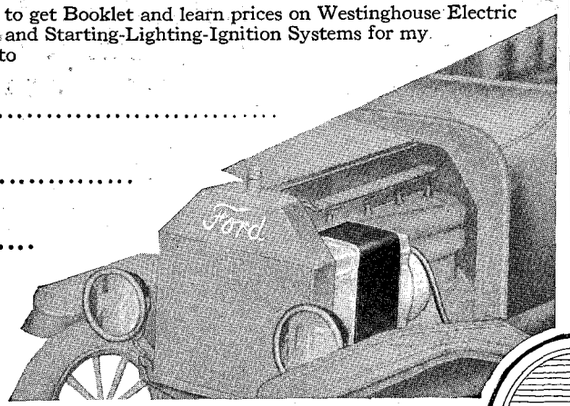

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Send for full particulars. Address

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Don't let Your Feet Suffer from tight or ill fitting shoes. Corns, bunions, callouses stop hurting and disappear if you remove the pressure which is the cause of all foot trouble. **The Improved Family Shoe Stretcher** is a **scientific device** (look at the picture) which by simple adjustment distends the shoe wherever necessary—produces perfect **fit, ease** and **comfort** and makes your shoes **wear longer.** Endorsed by doctors and chiropodists. Write TO-DAY for **free booklet,** giving full information with list of best things for foot comfort. THE PEDICURE CO., Dept. 81, Buffalo, N.Y.

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in each town to ride and show a new 1915 model **"RANGER"** bicycle. Write for our *liberal terms* on a sample to introduce. **DELIVERED FREE** on approval and **30 days' trial.** Send for big **free** catalog and particulars of *most marvelous offer* ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our **low prices** and *remarkable terms.* **FACTORY CLEARING SALE**—a limited number of old models of various makes, $7 to $12. A few good second-hand wheels, taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores $3 to $8. If you want a bargain write at once. **Tires,** lamps, wheels, sundries, parts, motorcycle supplies of all kinds *at half usual prices.* **Do not buy** until you get our catalog and offers. *Write Now.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. K-172 CHICAGO

the microchemist is an indispensable element. In Hamburg some years ago a man was found murdered in a vacant lot. Evidently a fierce struggle had ensued before the crime was committed, for the hands of the murdered man still clutched the coat which he had torn from the back of his assailant. This coat furnished the sole clue. Its pockets were absolutely empty. It bore no indication of any kind as to the place of its purchase or manufacture. In most countries the mystery would have gone unsolved. Not so in Germany. The police placed the coat in a strong, well-gummed paper bag which was beaten with sticks as vigorously and for as long a time as could be done without the paper tearing. The bag was left alone for a short time and then opened, and the dust which had settled in the bottom was carefully collected by the microchemist of the department. A thorough examination showed that the dust was composed of woody, fibrous matter, finely pulverized, and the deduction which was drawn was that the coat belonged to some person who was accustomed to work with wood, perhaps a carpenter or sawyer. Further examination, however, showed that in the woody, fibrous matter was a large amount of gelatin and powdered glue. Inasmuch as this material is not ordinarily used by carpenters or sawyers, the further deduction was drawn that the garment belonged to a joiner or cabinetmaker. Armed with this information, the police effected the arrest of a man living in the neighborhood, who subsequently confest his guilt.

Dust on the outside edge of a man's watch may be analyzed, or the mud from the crevices of his shoes. Needless to say, stains upon clothing or on weapons receive elaborate attention. The story is told of the conviction for murder of an army officer, secured in the following manner:

A citizen was cut down in the garden of a café, evidently by the blow of a saber. At the request of the police, all the sabers of the dragoons who had leave from the barracks at the time of the murder were collected and submitted to microscopic examination. No trace of blood was found upon any of them, but one had a tiny little notch in its cutting edge, in which was a fragment of a blade of grass, visible only under the microscope. As the blade of grass in the notch had been sufficiently protected by the sheath of the saber to prevent it from drying, it was possible to say that it could not have been sticking to the saber for any length of time, since it had preserved its freshness. The dragoon to whom the saber belonged must have, as indeed he afterward confest, cleaned his blade upon the wet grass after having delivered the blow. He had then wiped it with a cloth, but the fragment of grass remained in the notch. Beginning with this evidence, the police were able to weave a chain about the officer which ultimately brought him to justice.

We have a more distinctly reminiscent flavor of our old friend *Sherlock Holmes* in the results which the department obtains from the study of such matters as hair, teeth, and so forth. For instance, a fugitive escapes, leaving no trace except a perfectly ordinary cap which, on examina-

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tion, is found to hold two single hairs. Next morning the department issues a description of the man: "A man of middle age, of robust constitution, black hair intermingled with gray, recently cut, commencing to grow bald." Another case:

Some years ago in Munich a murder was committed by night. Near the scene of the crime when the police arrived was found a cigar-holder with an amber mouthpiece. This constituted the sole clue. A close examination of the mouthpiece showed that it had two marks, which must have been made by two teeth of unequal length, and a cast was made of the shape and size of the teeth necessary to grip the mouthpiece in this fashion. The murdered man had no such irregular teeth. It was discovered, however, that his nephew had. The suspicions of the authorities were aroused by this simple but important fact, and they soon learned enough to arrest the nephew on the charge of murder.

ENGLAND'S MOST UNPOPULAR EDITOR

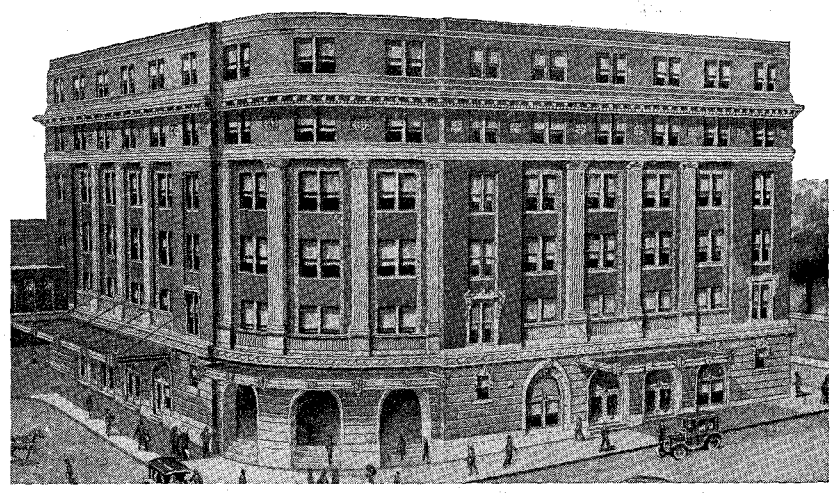
WHEN Lord Northcliffe, the distinguished owner of the London *Times* and *Mail*, went out to attack the great popular idol, Earl Kitchener, he invited disaster. The Britisher treasures his idols, and neither reason nor evidence can convince him that they are clay. The Northcliffe attack on Kitchener was damaging enough, but it turned out to be Northcliffe who sustained the damage, a result that gave an unusual turn to a career that for pure romance has had few equals in any country during the past three decades. Thirty years ago the present Lord Northcliffe was a poor boy of inconspicuous family, ordinary schooling, and no backing. He decided to become a journalist, with no other resources than an exceedingly clever mind, brimful of ideas. Some of the ideas failed, but others succeeded. Bad or good, they were backed up by unflagging persistence and buoyant self-confidence, until the good ones gradually took hold. From a lone assailant of the bastions of Fortune, Northcliffe became the leader of a small storming-party. His influence spread, and his natural ability as a leader brought the leaderless to his standard. His progress was rapid, and ever his interests widened and spread, until he became one of the most influential editors in England, the owner of two great London dailies, the possessor of what his friend and critic, S. S. McClure, calls "one of the greatest organizing minds of the century." His progress was even more meteoric than appears, for at the age of twenty-three he had already made his first fortune. In a short sketch of the great journalist's career, Mr. McClure, writing in the New York *Evening Mail*, continues:

During the quarter of a century since that time he has gone on and amassed the largest fortune ever made in publishing.

Barrett Specification Roofs

Union Station and Office Bldg. of Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. Wilmington, N. C.

Architect—J. F. Leitner Wilmington, N. C.
Chief Eng.—E. B. Pleasants
Gen'l Contrs.—Boyle-Robertson Const. Co., Washington, D. C.
Roofer—A. Y. Bond, Greensboro, N. C.



MANY buildings have just "roofs". The contractor says "I'll build you a pitch and gravel roof"—and he does so.

It may be a *good* roof or it may be a *poor* one; yet a pitch and gravel roof is the best and most economical roof for any building—*provided it is built right.*

There is one sure way to eliminate all guess-work and chance—incorporate The Barrett Specification in full in your building plans and employ a responsible roofing contractor to do the work.

The result will be a roof which will give satisfactory service for 20 years and upwards, and that will show a unit cost (the cost per square foot per year of service) of about ¼ of a cent.

No other roof covering known can even approximate this figure.

Remember that a Barrett Specification Roof is not a ready-made roofing. It is constructed on the building and is recognized as *standard* by technical men generally.

A copy of The Barrett Specification with roofing diagrams mailed free on request.

Special Note—We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding. If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested:

ROOFING—Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15, 1911, using the materials specified and subject to the inspection requirement.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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Manufacturers of Terra Cotta Roofing Tiles
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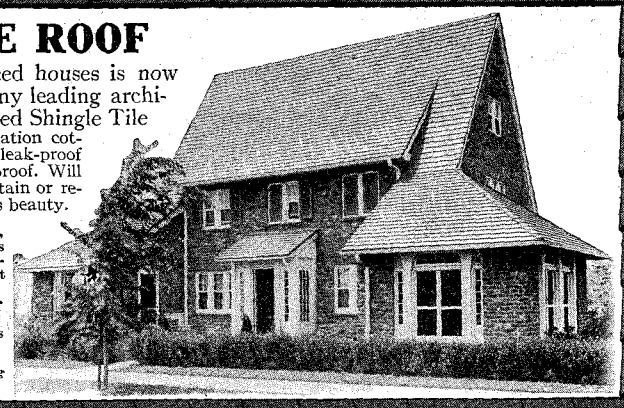

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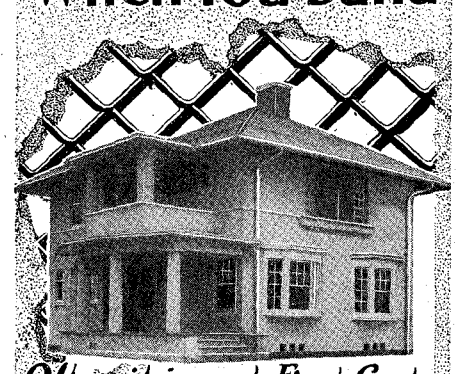
Be Sure About Economy When You Build



Often it is not First Cost—

Stucco walls must be enduring *clear through* or the stucco will crack and fall off. That is why

Kno-Burn
Expanded Metal Lath

is the most economical base for stucco or interior plaster that you can use.

Plaster grips "Kno-Burn" like fingers. It will never come off. "Kno-Burn" will not rot because it is a *metal* lath. The *first cost* of "Kno-Burn" is only a trifle higher than the cheapest types of wall base.

"Practical Homebuilding" tells you *all* about walls. More, it tells you all about building in general. It is full of photographs, floor plans, genuine information.

Send ten cents to cover cost of mailing and ask for booklet 709.

North Western Expanded Metal Company

970 Old Colony Building CHICAGO, ILL.

Special Offer Imperial Dutch Bulbs

I will supply the following collections, consisting of ten each of ten fine, named varieties in each collection—names sent on application. If the entire 600 bulbs are ordered at $10.00, I will prepay the delivery to any part of the United States. You to pay delivery on smaller orders.

100 Single Early Tulips	$1.00
100 May Flowering Tulips	1.50
100 Darwin Tulips	2.00
100 Crocuses (4 varieties)	1.00
100 Hyacinths (Bedding size)	3.00
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Send today for my Bulb Book and list of the varieties included in this special offer.

A. B. Vanderbeek Bulbs

186 Broadway Paterson N. J.

Starting with no resources, he has built up a huge business and has become one of the richest men in England. And he has done this sheerly by his great organizing ability.

With his hundreds of trained men he keeps in first-hand touch with movements all over the world. But he goes further than this; anything of basic importance he studies himself. Professor Huxley once told me an anecdote which illustrates this phase of the character of all really great men. In studying anatomy, Huxley did his own dissecting. He worked very hard, and one day some one asked him if he did not have young men who could do that work as well as he.

"Yes," he replied, "I have some young men who could do the work better than I, but they do not have my eyes and could not see as well as I the significance of things."

So Northcliffe, in spite of his extraordinary organization—his agents and correspondents everywhere—informs himself at first hand.

Last June the whole English-speaking world awaited with anxiety the outcome of the Home Rule agitation in Ireland. In Ulster nearly 100,000 men were in arms. The situation was such as to cause extreme anxiety. Now, to my knowledge, Northcliffe was the only man of the first order of ability, either among journalists or statesmen, who made a first-hand study of the problem in Ulster. With a group of his best men he toured the zone of trouble in two automobiles, spending a week getting in intimate touch with the situation.

Through the courtesy of Lord Northcliffe I joined him at Larne on his arrival in Ireland and accompanied him while he visited seven of the nine Irish counties. From Belfast and Enniskillen we went to the seashore. Then back to Derry and round the coast to Antrim. Everywhere Northcliffe had personal talks with leaders of all parties. He also visited a sham battle where the Ulster men gave a rehearsal of the threatened civil war. In this way I saw for myself his methods of getting information of the highest importance.

In the same way, we are told, these last few months have found him on the firing-line in France, where he sought first-hand knowledge. When this was obtained—

With extraordinary courage he started out to rouse the nation by printing the truth in his newspapers. The facts set forth resulted in the reorganization of the British Government and the appointment of Lloyd-George to take personal charge of the munitions.

Northcliffe showed up the inefficiency of the Government. The situation seemed almost incredible. After nearly a year of war the nation, with all its manufacturing-resources, was unable to supply its field army with enough ammunition—and these troops occupied less than one-tenth of the western battle-front.

It may be said that through Northcliffe's initiative, and almost solely through him, aviation was developed in Great Britain by various methods, including contests for prizes offered by *The Daily Mail*.

Not only did Northcliffe do more to develop the flying-machine in England than all other forces taken together, but he also organized the public opinion that led to bringing the Navy to its present efficiency.

In spite of all this, Northcliffe is hated in England. Copies of his newspapers have publicly been burned. Police protection has been necessary to save his office building in London from attack. But he continues to tell his unwilling countrymen the unpleasant truth, which some day will win for him the recognition he deserves.

CAN YOU PASS THE TEST?

SINCE school is over for the children, why not open one for grown-ups? All winter grown-ups have plagued the youngsters with searching queries concerning the realm of grown-up knowledge. Turnabout is fair play; let the children quiz their elders upon the facts of childhood's realm. Take history, for example. You grown-ups have insisted that the victims of your tyranny be able to tell you who discovered America, and when. Very good; suppose one of the hopefuls turns inquisitor in his turn, and desires you to tell him the history of the house that Monsieur Jacques constructed, in detail, with commentaries of the relative significance of the successive events. Could you pass the test? In the course of an efficiency drill among the assistants of the Chicago Public Library there was submitted a specimen paper of such questions on childhood lore, to test older memories. We submit it as it was reprinted by *The Evening Post*. If you can not pass the examination, let it be a warning! See that you apply as soon as possible to some well-instructed child, for daily tutoring in that most fascinating study—Mother Goose. If you apply yourself diligently you may yet escape the disgrace of being put back in the awkward squad of the Hopelessly Grown-Up. Attention, then:

1. For what person or persons was the wool of the black sheep destined?
2. Describe maneuvers of the French Army as recorded by M. Goose and give number of men in the French Army.
3. Give short biographical sketch of Solomon Grundy, and mention seven important events in his life.
4. Who killed Cock Robin?
5. Discuss the social significance of the botanical arrangement in Quite Contrary Mary's garden.
6. Describe the cooperative system of domestic economy in Jack Spratt's household.
7. Describe briefly the astral phenomena which led to the elopement of two useful kitchen utensils.
8. How many court musicians were maintained at the court of Old King Cole?
9. Name and describe article on which Miss Muffet sat.
10. Who stole the Queen of Heart's pastry?

For special subject, write not fewer than two hundred words on one of the following topics:

1. Compare Schopenhauer on the "Vanity of Existence" with the Old Woman who lived under the hill.
2. Give a mathematical survey of the Ten-o'clock-scholar's attendance.

For those who have lately "crammed" on these subjects and find the test not

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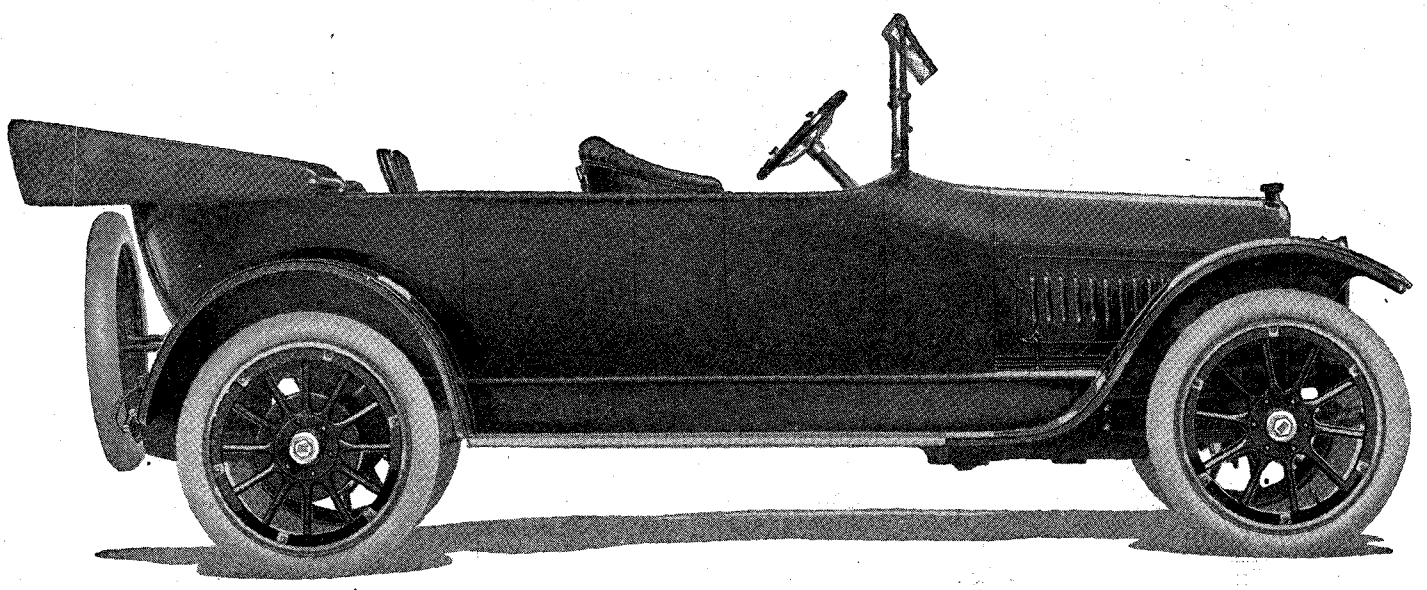
646% Increase Tells the Story of Nation-wide Chandler Demand



The Pioneer Light-Weight Six

CHANDLER SIX $1295

New With 7-Passenger Body

Chandler History and Convincing Increases

Chandler Light-Weight Six, the first high-grade six-cylinder car weighing less than 3,000 lbs. and selling for less than $2,000, introduced to the public during the Chicago Automobile Show, January, 1913.

Ground broken for Chandler factory, April 6th, 1913.

Delivery of Chandlers in quantities began July 30th, 1913. Selling price, $1785.

The year 1914 brought very general recognition to the Chandler car. Leading dealers sought the Chandler sales-agency and sales leaped forward. Selling price, $1595. The Chandler Light-Six Idea was now thoroughly established.

Official tests by Chicago and New York Automobile Clubs proved Chandler economy beyond shadow of doubt.

Year 1915 opened with the announcement of the new Chandler price, $1295, a record-making low price for a high-grade six. Such a car at such a price stampeded the trade toward the Chandler.

Two new factory buildings and a large addition to the main factory completed by March 1 to take care of added production.

Chandler production increases rapidly. By April 1st we were shipping 40 cars per day, by May 5th 50 cars per day, by May 20th 60 cars per day.

April shipments showed 233% increase over April, 1914.

May shipments showed 493% increase over May, 1914.

June shipments showed 646% increase over June, 1914.

These Figures Tell the Story of Chandler Success

THE demand for the new seven-passenger Chandler is sweeping the whole country. It's not a question of how many cars we can ***sell,*** but how many cars we can ***build.*** And we have reached a high mark attained by few manufacturers. We will supply seven-passenger Chandlers to ***ten thousand*** new owners this year, and even then thousands of men who place their orders late will have to be disappointed.

What is the reason for this tremendous growth in Chandler demand? Just ask yourself this question. The answer is obvious when you know the Chandler car.

It's simply because, regardless of price reductions, regardless of new models, there is no other car of such superior character selling at a similar price.

By all means, go see your Chandler dealer and get thoroughly posted on the Chandler. Go and see what a wonderful car this is, that sells for $1295.

Bear in mind, too, that there isn't anything experimental about the Chandler. Bear in mind that thousands of Chandlers are on the road giving the most satisfying service to Chandler owners.

Remember, too, that no other car selling for less than $2000 possesses all these high-grade features of design, construction and equipment found on the Chandler:

The marvelous Chandler motor, of Chandler design and built in the Chandler factory. A powerful, quiet, economical, beautifully finished motor any man may well be proud of.

Bosch Magneto, and Bosch Spark Plugs.

Gray & Davis Electric Starting Motor.

Gray & Davis Electric Generator.

Rayfield Double-jet Carburetor.

Mayo Genuine Mercedes Type Radiator.

Worm-bevel Rear Axle, smooth-running and silent.

Cast Aluminum Motor Base extending from frame to frame.

Three Silent Chains, enclosed and running in bath of oil, for driving motor shafts.

Genuine Hand-buffed Leather Upholstery.

Auxiliary seats in tonneau of touring car are instantly adjustable, folding away entirely out of sight into the back of the front seats. The greatest improvement in seven-passenger construction.

Firestone Demountable Rims.

Stewart Vacuum Gasoline Feed.

Imported annular ball bearings.

Golde Patent One-man Top covered with genuine Neverleek.

Jiffy Curtains.

Bair Patent Top Holders.

Motor-driven Horn.

Stewart-Warner Magnetic Speedometer.

Instantly Adjustable Tire Carrier (no straps) at rear of tonneau.

All the usual incidental equipment.

Roadster or Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1295

See Your Dealer Now or Write for New Catalog

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 807-837 East 131st St., CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

New York City Office, 1890 Broadway Cable Address, "Chanmotor"

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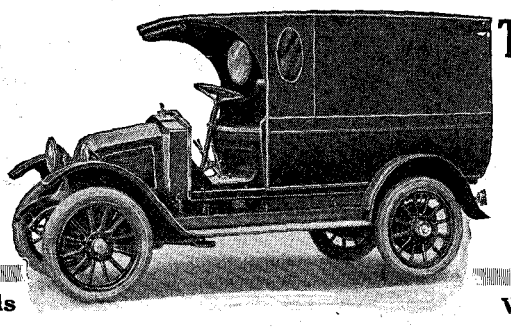
Two Sizes For Light Delivery



Three Sizes For Heavy Hauling

1000 Pounds **Worm Drive**

"Quality is Remembered Long After Price is Forgotten"

The above slogan, used by a well-known national advertiser, is more truthfully applicable to a motor truck than to any other commodity.

Trucks are bought—not for today, but for years of economical service.
The Larkin Co. of America after two years of continual service adopted Lippard-Stewarts as standard equipment, placing a repeat order for five, to the exclusion of all other makes. They now have nine Lippard-Stewarts in service.

To be economical, a truck must provide continuous, uninterrupted service.
Geo. Ast Candy Co., Cincinnati, placed a repeat order after covering 25,000 miles with their first Lippard-Stewart truck, without repair expense.

It must be dependable and cannot be laid up every day or two for "minor adjustments."
Hoeffler Ice Cream Co., Buffalo, now have six Lippard-Stewart trucks in their fourth year of uninterrupted service.

The greatest item of maintenance of a "price" truck is loss of time through interruption of service.
Suhr & Wieboldt, San Francisco, used a Lippard-Stewart truck continuously every day for over a year, without laying it up for repairs.

Such service is built into a truck at the factory.
Lippard-Stewart trucks are not *built* to meet a price; they are designed to meet the requirements of exacting owners.

Owners in more than eighty lines of trade throughout the United States and Canada pronounce them unequalled for service, durability and economy.

We are The Only Manufacturers in America

producing a complete line of worm drive trucks in capacities of 1000 pounds, 1500 pounds, 1 ton, 1½ ton, and 2 ton.

Radiator at Dash Our Dealers' Sign

Lippard-Stewart MOTOR TRUCKS

½ Ton, ¾ Ton, 1 Ton, 1½ Ton, 2 Ton

Consult us before buying. We will analyze your problem and save you money by suggesting the type and size of truck which will prove most satisfactory in your service.

Lippard-Stewart Motor Car Co.
221 West Utica Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE
Stars and Constellations

It presents a simple method by which those who are not proficient in astronomical science may easily learn the names and places of the most conspicuous stars and constellations. By ROYAL HILL. 4to, 32 pp., cloth. Price, $1.00.

"All that is needed to identify easily all the leading stars and constellations."—**Prof. C. A. Young, Princeton.**

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BABY'S HEALTH

Dr. Fischer's Practical Advice to Young Mothers

It is during the summer months that every mother, *especially the young mother*, finds much to worry her in the care of her little one. The ills that warm weather brings are often cause of worry and fear; it is then that the delicate life of your infant needs the most careful watching.

Mothers will find many practical suggestions and much sound advice in Dr. Louis Fischer's book—

"THE HEALTH CARE OF THE BABY"

Dr. Fischer is a well-known specialist and authority in child's diseases, and his book embraces the latest scientific ideas on infant care and feeding, both in health and illness. His advice covers nursery, bathing, clothing, growth, training, teething, general feeding, weaning, artificial feeding, food recipes, rules for ordinary illnesses, for contagious diseases and fevers, accidents, ears and eyes, medicines, etc., etc.

144 pp. of practical mother-knowledge. Strong cloth, 82c postpaid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY **New York and London**

Avoid that Squeak!

Squeaks in automobile-springs are not merely annoying; they are a sign of trouble.

A spring-squeak is a cry for oil.

Brown Spring-Oilers oil your springs while you ride; rust can't get in.

Attach these oilers. After they get to work you'll have no more rust; no more squeaks.

More than that, your car will ride easier, because the springs are working properly.

And, believe it or not, you'll save on tire-bills. We have strong evidence to prove this.

Easily attached. Satisfaction guaranteed.

$4 a set for Fords
$10 a set for most other makes

Order today. State name and model of car. Further information on request.

Dealers: Brown Spring-Oilers sell readily and give perfect satisfaction. Write for our proposition.

Brown Spring-Oiler Co.
6540 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

difficult in the least, the following more comprehensive examination may be recommended, contributed by "The Librarian" of the Boston *Transcript:*

1. What was the net result of the efforts of the royal forces (both infantry and cavalry) to restore Humpty-Dumpty to his former estate? Do you see in this any lessons as to the failure of a militaristic system?

2. Describe the cooperative expedition of Jack and Jill and the ensuing catastrophe. From the point of view of emancipated womanhood, ought Jill to have preceded Jack down the hill?

3. Explain by a diagram the encounter of the Lion and the Unicorn. Do you see in this any prophecy as to the outcome of the war in Europe? Does the Unicorn typify Germany?

4. In view of the reflections upon the condition of highways in Gloucester, contained in the account of the visit of Dr. Foster to that city, should the rime be forbidden in the public schools as detrimental to commercial interests and contrary to the loyal spirit of "Don't knock; boost!"?

DROWSY HOMER

WHEN a writer says of his heroine that "her gaze followed him out of the room and around the corner," or of his hero that "without removing his hat and coat he plunged his face into the basin of water," it does not necessarily signify that these children of his imagination have any superhuman qualities, or are intended to differ in any radical way from other human beings, but merely that "Homer nods." Tho the writer pose as the criterion of good usage in diction, he can not forever avoid fatal blunders, and frequently enough, when in the midst of his theme and swept along by his imagination, he guilty of errors in statement and absurdities of expression into which not one of his readers would fall. In the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* we are given a list of such blunders, taken from the works of classic and modern writers. We read:

Novel-readers who like to combine the classic with the topical may be turning back, now that another great chapter in the history of Constantinople is under way, to one of Walter Scott's less popular works, "Count Robert of Paris." And there they will find one of those curious slips analogous to the woman novelist's horse that "won the Derby three years running" and to the eclipse of the sun in "King Solomon's Mines" followed by a moonlight night. Scott, usually accurate in his descriptions, makes the Crusaders wait before crossing a bay on the Bosporus until the tide has ebbed. But there is no tide in the Bosporus.

Some of the great panjandrums of French literature have perpetrated more amusing "howlers." An exceedingly familiar figure of speech gets the historian Thiers into trouble. "Throughout the day," he writes, "torrents of rain poured down, and 20,000 Austrians bit the dust."

The weighty and erudite lawyer, M. Troplong, proclaims in one of his somber

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tomes that "in the midst of many crumbling institutions that of property stands erect upon its feet, seated upon Justice."

Francisque Sarcey, the great critic, writes, "On his helmet waves a missing plume," and again, "In the tones of Mlle. Jgalde one recognizes her mother's familiar hand."

One writer, Gustave Flaubert, once took pains to set down the absurd slips made by his contemporaries. He succeeded in compiling a long list, but the point of his undertaking was somewhat blunted by the fact that equally absurd phrases were to be found in his own books. For example:

He it is who wrote of a most accomplished lover that "with one hand he carest her hair and with the other he said to her—." He describes a duel in which "the two adversaries were placed at an equal distance from each other."

He also refers to a man who "was seventy years old and looked twice his age"; but doubtless the author means just what he says. One of the slips charged against Shakespeare, likewise, is no slip at all. Shakespeare speaks of "the sea-coast of Bohemia." At that period in which the action of the play occurred Bohemia was a maritime Power and had an extensive frontage not only upon one sea, but upon two seas.

In one of Scott's novels the sun sets in the east. Dickens makes *Captain Cuttle* put both hands to his mouth in giving a "halloo," tho the gallant tar had long before lost one of his hands. Victor Hugo has Charlemagne talking of the Sorbonne, which was founded more than 400 years after Charlemagne's death.

Mrs. Edith Wharton, strange to say, describes a man as walking on a stony beach, "his legs and arms still lasht to his sides." Chesterton writes of a man whose "two dark eyes on each side of his protuberant nose glistened gloomily like black buttons." Well fixt for eyes. Robert Chambers: "Her throat was full of tears"—doubtless from her eye-teeth.

It is perhaps too high a meed of praise to term the blunders that are to be met in current magazines "nods of Homer." Short stories and other samples of literature of to-day, sold at five cents the half dozen, have not the meticulous care spent upon them by their authors that the classics received. And yet such slips as these are vastly amusing:

"I screamed in silent rage."

"A girl tore her eyes from the stage, but her ears still lingered."

"'I will never speak to you again as long as I live,' hissed Dolly." Just try to hiss it.

"A roar of silence followed."

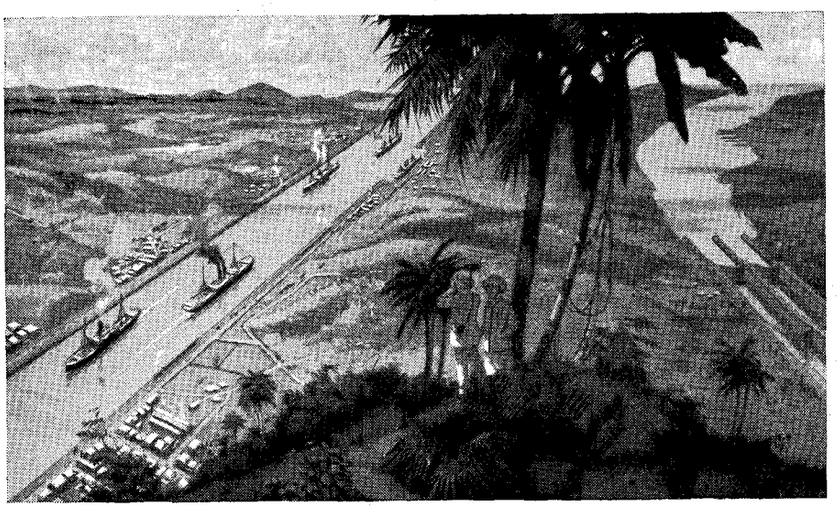
"Her feet were swollen from standing in wet, salty water."

"Like Adela, he had dark brown hair, with enormous black eyebrows, a mustache, and a short beard."

"Davidson stood wiping his wet neck on the piazza."

"What, therefore, was our surprize to find Tish sitting by the fire in her bath-robe and slippers, with a cup of tea in her lap and her feet in a tub of water."

We are reminded of those horrible



The Price of Progress

THE Panama Canal stands as one of the most marvelous achievements of the age. Into its construction went not only the highest engineering skill, but the best business brains of the nation, backed by hundreds of millions of dollars.

Suppose conditions not to be foreseen made it necessary to replace the present canal with a new and larger waterway of the sea-level type, to be built in the next ten years.

Also suppose that this new canal would be the means of a great saving in time and money to the canal-using public, because of the rapid progress in canal engineering.

This sounds improbable; yet it illustrates exactly what has happened in the development of the telephone, and what will certainly happen again.

Increasing demands upon the telephone system, calling for more extended and better service, forced removal of every part of the plant not equal to these demands. Switchboards, cables, wires and the telephone instrument itself were changed time and again, as fast as the advancing art of the telephone could improve them.

It was practical to do all this because it greatly increased the capacity of the plant, reduced service rates and added subscribers by the hundred thousand.

In ten years, the telephone plant of the Bell System has been rebuilt and renewed, piece by piece, at an expense exceeding the cost of the canal.

Thus the Bell System is kept at the highest point of efficiency, always apace with the telephone requirements of the public. And the usefulness of the telephone has been extended to all the people.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, LONGEVITY

—are locked up in your internal organs if you do not enjoy life to the fullest extent. THE TYLER COURSE shows you 4 basic principals how to get the right combination for ideal health with the least expenditure of energy, time and money that has ever yet been devised. Unless you are taking organic exercise as is used in THE TYLER COURSE you are on the wrong track.

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And there is certainly some satisfaction in knowing when you start on that regular day in or day out use of the car, or that long anticipated trip, that you have Tiolene, the oil that is going to carry you there and back without a kick, and that neither you nor your chauffeur will have to "get out and get under" if you use

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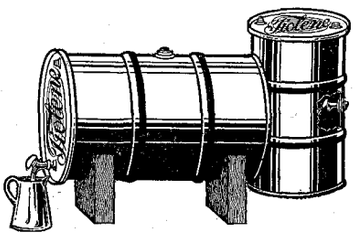
"The Oil That's Clean"

The Bull's Eye sign shows you the place, and the dealer is always delighted to sell you Tiolene, because he knows that you will be entirely satisfied and come back for more. It's a great thing to be able even to write about an oil "Tiolene" that you know is 100% efficient.



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1 and 5 gal. Cans
"The Oil That's Clean"

Tiolene in Steel Drums containing 33 and 54 gallons for use in the private garage. The cleanest, cheapest, handiest way to handle your oil. Invisible faucet for drawing off the oil as needed. Convenient in your motor boat house. Write today for prices. Look for the "Bull's Eye" Sign along the road.

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Piston Rings
(MADE BY McQUAY-NORRIS MFG. CO.)

Give Perfect Compression
Maximum Power

All Supply Houses — Garages and Repair Shops

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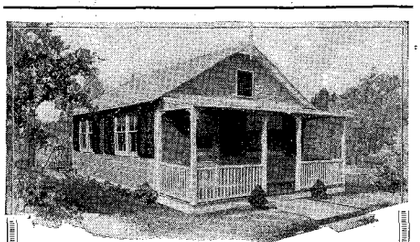
In Use in Over 300,000 Motors

Standard Dictionary superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.



This Bossert Redibilt Bungalow, 18 x 24, 3 rooms, $750 complete. Immediate delivery

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No waiting for architects, contractors, or the expensive assembling and erecting of ready-cut lumber. A real revolution in home building. You can have a Bossert Redibilt Home up and ready to live in within a few days, according to distance from our plant.

Bossert Redibilt Homes

"Not Even a Nail to Buy"

Come ready fitted to the 1-64 of an inch. Painted in two colors—two coats (selected by owner). Can be erected by two men in a few days with nothing but a monkey wrench. Sections built of heaviest lumber with air chambers between. Cool in Summer—warm in Winter. They are high-class permanent homes. Solid and substantial as well as portable. Cost only 5 or 6 per cent of price to erect. Many beautiful homes ready for immediate delivery and ranging in price from $300 up. All prices F.O.B. Brooklyn.

Buy a Bossert Redibilt home and set it up on some nearby site that may be rented for a trifle. Then count the cost and you will find a net cash balance over present living expenses—and a fund of health and happiness besides.

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LOUIS BOSSERT & SONS
Builders of Bungalows for 25 years
1307 Grand Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

examples cited in the rhetoric text-book—like "The unfortunate woman was killed while cooking her husband's breakfast in a horrible manner."

MEXICO'S CINCINNATUS

THE title of Cincinnatus is a favorite one. Every country seems to boast some general who has stept forth at the country's call from quiet, peaceful existence to the bruit and confusion of war. In this, Mexico is not behind other lands. General Alvaro Obregon, not by inclination a fighter, tho descended from a fighting stock, has twice been called away from his estates to take up arms. The first time was during the Madero-Diaz revolution, when General Orozco threatened to ravage Obregon's Sonora County. The second time was to win his place as Mexico's ablest general, under the Carranzista standard. Recent reports of his death as the result of a wound, in the battle of Leon, brought despair to those who had seen in his leadership the glint of a brighter hope for Mexico. Later reports told of his recovery. Concerning this remarkable leader, we read in the New York *Tribune:*

Three months ago the Carranzistas admitted that their hopes of success in dominating Mexico lay in General Alvaro Obregon, the man from Sonora. They called him the "Napoleon of the West," the "right hand of Carranza," and they marveled at a general who could read as well as write.

Obregon was thirty-three years old, the youngest and most successful general on Carranza's staff. He came from Sonora, the Yaqui Indian stronghold that touches the American border west of El Paso, and was proud of the blood of the fighting Yaquis in his veins. His fair complexion was said to be due to a liberal mixture of pure Spanish.

Altho the most capable of Mexico's military leaders, by training and natural inclination Obregon was not a soldier. Love of the soil dominated his character. From first to last he was a farmer, ever dreaming as he rode in the war-saddle of his fertile ranch in Sonora. His associates have said that he often exprest his disgust with warfare as a devil's game, but he played it hard to drive Villa and his other enemies out of the country.

He came of an old and well-to-do family and was one of the best educated men in Mexico. Six feet tall and of clean-cut, military carriage, he towered above his soldiers as a splendid specimen of the northern Mexican.

His first achievement was far from the field of his later reknown, for it came when, as a youth of twenty-one, he invented an agricultural machine. We are told that the invention was later patented in the United States and put on the market by an American concern, and that—

Obregon took his share of the profits and established a machine-shop and laboratory. Here he spent all his spare time when not laboring in the fields. For years he was a gentleman farmer, a rare type in Mexico,

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Look Below the Surface
When You Buy a Tire

Otherwise you see but half—the half that's made to see.

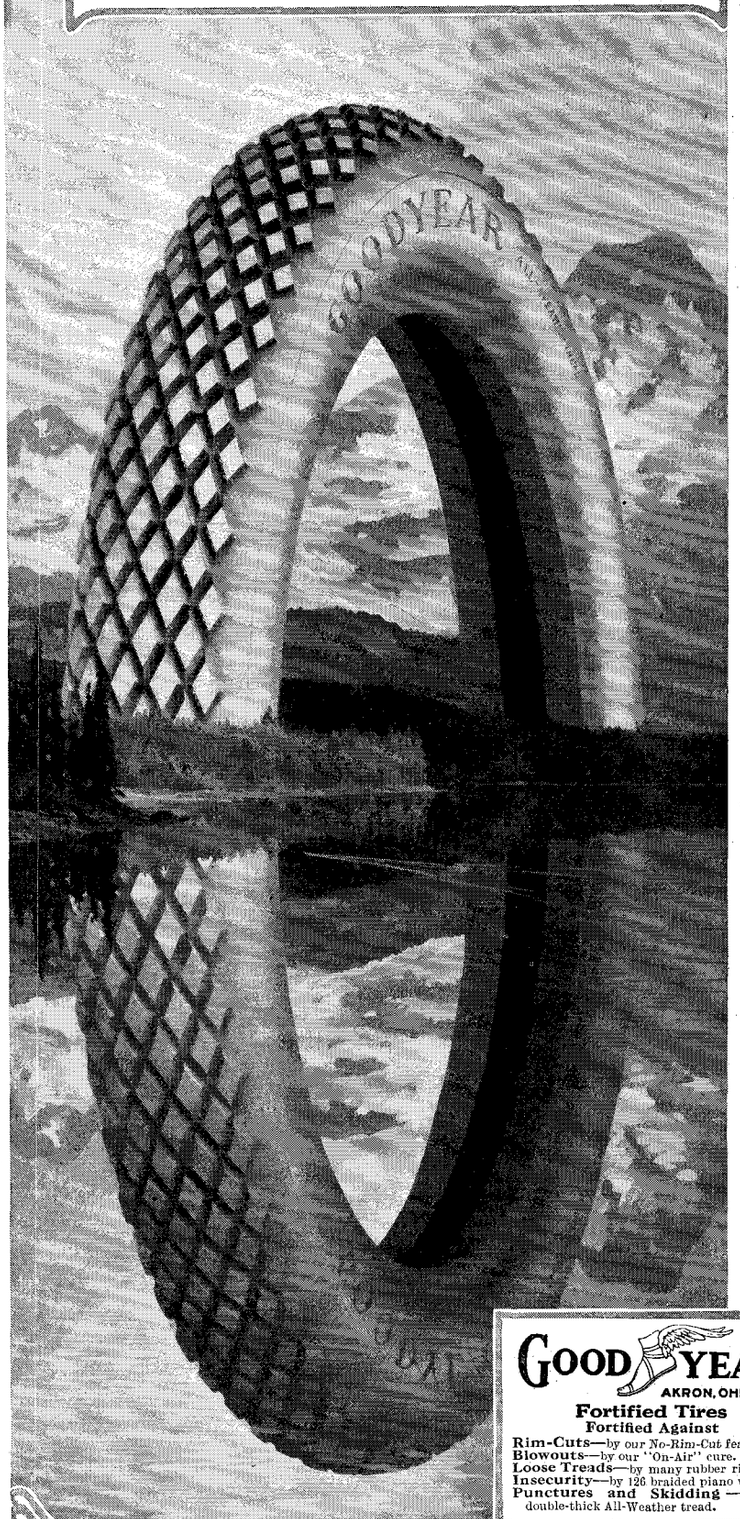
Tires good and bad look about alike to casual inspection.

And every tire has friends. Sometimes good luck has won them. Sometimes belief that every tire has similar shortcomings.

But remember this:

One tire—the Goodyear—has held top place for years. And now, after tire users in large part have passed on it, it is gaining friends faster than ever.

You know there must be some great reasons when one tire dominates like that. Won't you let us help you find them?



The Hidden Millions

Fortifiers, Costly but Unseen Used by GOODYEAR Only

Cost, $5450 Daily

What we call "extras" in Goodyear Fortified tires cost us $5450 daily. This year they will cost us—based on current output—$1,635,000.

By "extras" we mean—

(1) Features no one else employs.

(2) Features often omitted, and which affect service only—not looks.

This year's betterments only—"extras" added this year—will cost us $500,000. And our research costs us $100,000 yearly, to find out new improvements.

These Don't Show

These things are mostly hidden. Tires which lack them look like tires which have them. The millions they cost us are staked on the future—on the verdict of Time and Use.

The place Goodyear holds after 15 years of this policy shows what that verdict will be.

One costly extra is our "On-Air" cure. Each Fortified tire is final-cured on air bags, under actual road conditions. This saves millions in needless blowouts.

Another is our No-Rim-Cut feature. Another is rubber rivets, formed to combat loose treads. Another is the band of 126 braided piano wires vulcanized into each tire base.

One is our All-Weather tread. That is very thick and very tough, to give maximum endurance. Its grips are deep and sharp. This is not an anti-skid designed on a tread of ordinary thickness.

Cost to Users $5,000,000 Less

Yet note how increased output, year by year, has brought Goodyear prices down. Our last big reduction—on February 1st—made the third in two years, totaling 45 per cent.

Our last reduction will save Goodyear users some $5,000,000 this year.

Goodyear tires are handy. Any dealer will supply you. The number of dealers who carry stocks has doubled in a year. This favorite tire has now become the easiest tire to get.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., AKRON, O.

(2471)

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
Fortified Tires
Fortified Against
Rim-Cuts—by our No-Rim-Cut feature.
Blowouts—by our "On-Air" cure.
Loose Treads—by many rubber rivets.
Insecurity—by 126 braided piano wires.
Punctures and Skidding—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

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10% More for Your Money

The 25-cent package of Quaker Oats is nearly three times larger than the 10-cent size. By saving in packing it offers more for your money.

That Dish

of oats, half-eaten, proves something lacking in flavor or in cooking. Let us help correct it.

Make Oats a Luxury

First, get large, luscious flakes. Get them made of rich, plump grains alone. They have the flavor, the aroma which make oat-food delightful. That means Quaker Oats.

Then cook them in the way we show below.

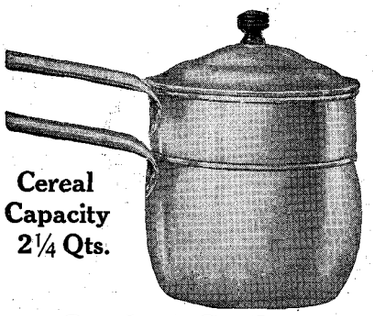
This food is important. Nature makes no vim-food like it. Oats will remain forever the advised food for the young. To "feel one's oats" will always signify vitality.

It can be and should be a dainty. It is in millions of homes which serve Quaker. And one doesn't outlive the love of it.

Quaker Oats

Queen Grains Flaked

10c and 25c per package
Except in Far West and South



Cereal Capacity 2¼ Qts.

Quaker Cooker

This aluminum double-cooker is made to our order to cook Quaker Oats in the ideal way. To hold its aroma and bring out its flavor. We supply it to Quaker Oats users.

Send us our trademark — the picture of the Quaker—from 50 cents' worth of Quaker Oats. Send one dollar with these trademarks and we will send this perfect cooker by parcel post.

Some 700,000 homes now make this dish more delicious than ever by using a Quaker Cooker. Address

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
Railway Exchange, Chicago (950)

living quietly on his large estate, enjoying his large library and experimenting in agriculture.

Obregon entered the revolution with great reluctance, his friends have said. At heart he was in sympathy with the revolt long before he decided to quit his farm and take the field. When Madero was warring against General Diaz in Obregon's own State of Sonora, he maintained peaceful relations with both factions.

Then Orozco, the Chihuahuan, turned against Madero and ravaged the State. A report came that he would invade Sonora. Obregon hesitated no longer. Without consulting any one, he went among his Yaqui friends, organized and armed a battalion of four hundred, and then wired President Madero that he was ready to oppose Orozco. The campaign was short and decisive, with Obregon always the master. He defeated Orozco and drove him across the Rio Grande into American territory. Having put down the revolt, Obregon went back to his farm and became a peaceful agriculturist again until a few weeks after Madero was assassinated.

Among the first Mexicans of importance to renounce Huerta was the farmer-general from Sonora. For a time, Obregon was satisfied to remain second in command of the forces against Huerta, yielding first place to the bandit leader Villa. Friendship and cooperation between men of such opposite types could not long endure. Before Huerta fled into exile, Villa had become the enemy of Obregon. Villa then instituted a revolution against Carranza and Obregon.

A LETTER TO THE KAISER

IF A CAT may look at a king, it is evident enough that a little girl may write a letter to a Kaiser—even to *the* Kaiser. The remarkable part of it was that her letter was answered. It can not be that Emperor William spends quite all his time racing from the Russian to the French front and back again in a high-powered automobile, for if he did the following missive from a small Swiss girl—none too neutral!—would never have overtaken him. The New York *Tribune* prints it as follows:

Dear German Kaiser:

When you visited Switzerland some years ago I saw you. You sat in a beautiful auto. Now I have decided to write you a nice letter and ask you to help me. We have a little cousin in Mühlhausen, Alsace, who went there to spend her vacation. She is not allowed to return. Her parents reside in Le Rainey and are much worried to know what has become of their daughter. We are anxious to have her come to Switzerland and remain with us until the war is over. Now, I said to myself, if you order that Gretchen Goetz be sent to Winterhaus, Switzerland, she will be permitted to leave. Please know that a cousin of Gretchen is fighting for you on the Russian front. If you grant my request I shall be glad to do something for you. You need only to write and inform me what you would like. Gretchen lives in Zillisheimerstrasse, 42, Mühlhausen.

P. S.—I send hearty greetings for your birthday, that you may remain in good health and that peace will come.

We are told that not long after the send-

My Corns

Were Ended This Way

Countless women have told other women about **Blue-jay** plasters. Now a million corns a month are ended in this scientific way.

Women who know **Blue-jay** do not suffer corns. When one appears, they put a **Blue-jay** plaster on it. That ends the pain. In 48 hours the corn is gone forever, with no soreness left.

If you can't believe it, ask your friends. Half of them have probably ended corns with **Blue-jay.** If you still doubt it, ask us for samples. Try them on corns of your own.

Don't coddle corns. Don't pare and keep them. Don't use old-time treatments. A famous chemist has made corns utterly unnecessary. That sort of torture is a thing of the past.

Blue-jay
Ends Corns

15 and 25 cents—at Druggists
Samples Mailed Free

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Makers of Physicians' Supplies

WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or fee returned.
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Special School Directory

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Leading schools and colleges are regularly represented in The Literary Digest's columns. An especially complete Directory of worth-while institutions appears in **the second and last issues** of each month.

These schools are located in all sections of the country and offer a wide range of choice.

Study these advertisements very carefully.

If you fail to find the school you wish among those represented, write our School Bureau which is equipped to give you prompt and careful service without fee or obligation. Address inquiry to **School Bureau, The Literary Digest, New York**

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ing of this letter a reply was received, officially informing the Swiss family that, owing to her little friend's plea, Gretchen would be allowed to return. The incident causes the Atlanta *Constitution* to wonder—

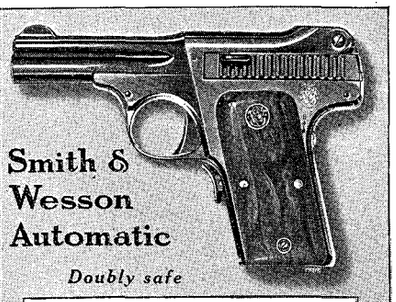
What different letters other children whose lives have been blighted by the world-war might write to all the war-kings! Probably many such have burdened the Kaiser's mail; the plaints of homeless children—the waifs of the war-roads!

Stories from the battle-front tell of these children, who can not find the way to human hearts and homes.

There is one of a crippled German soldier taking a little Belgian girl home with him. "I found her wandering," he said. "She has lost all her people, and I have no children."

But the children of the desolated lands can not plead their cause with kings, to tell of the want and wo—the misery of millions of war's innocent victims. And these are the children of a kingdom greater than that of the kings of earth—the Kingdom of Love, and the Light which does not shine upon the thrones of kings that "offend even the least of these little ones."

A Speed Maniac.—WANTED—A good yoke of oxen. Must have something that can be depended on when one wants to go. An automobile in exchange for good oxen. Apply for further information at this office.—*Cleveland (Ark.) Herald.*



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Doubly safe

Fires when you intend to—not before. Prevents accidents.

Two safety devices; can't be fired unintentionally. Safe against intruders and wild beasts; safe where there are children. Strong and accurate—more safety.

Easy to load, easy to clean. Smith & Wesson workmanship.

Get your dealer to show you the special features of the Smith & Wesson Automatic.

Booklet on request.

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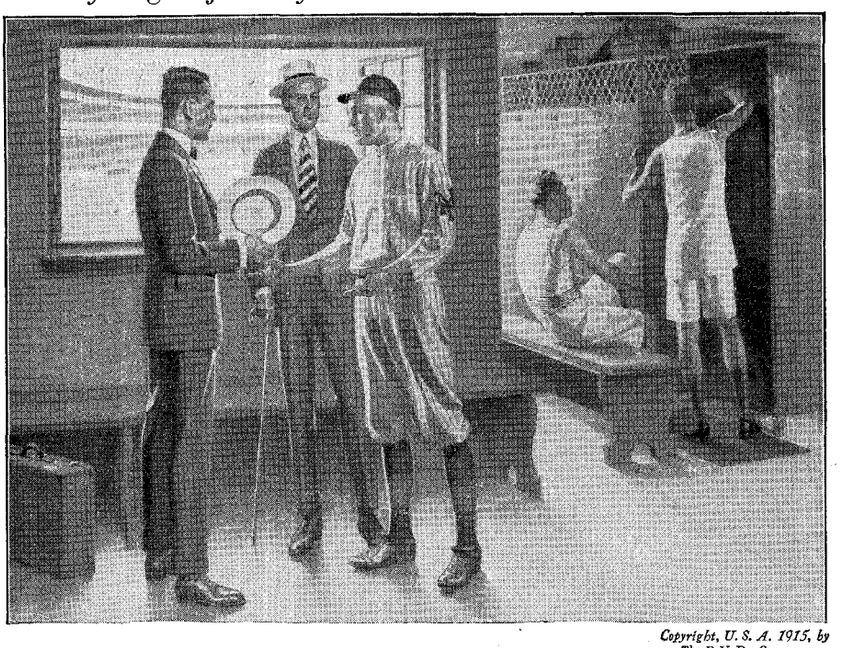

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THE "big game" that every mother's son of us must play all day and every day is "*Beat-The-Heat.*" B.V.D. Underwear not only makes summer endurable, but pleasurable. Its cool, clean, soft feel soothes your body when you put it on. Its freedom of arm, leg, all over, smooths your temper while you have it on. The heat isn't less, but you feel it less.

When you buy B.V.D. you are not only buying the utmost *Comfort*, but the highest *Quality*. Materials, making, fit, finish, durability—all are inspected and perfected with unceasing care to give you the most for your money.

On every B.V.D. *Undergarment is sewed This Red Woven Label*

B.V.D. Union Suits (Pat. U.S.A. 4-30-07) $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 the Suit.

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c., 75c., $1.00, and $1.50 the Garment.

(*Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries*)

Firmly insist upon seeing this label and *firmly refuse* to take any Athletic Underwear without it.

The B.V.D. *Company, New York.*

London Selling Agency, 66, Aldermanbury, E. C.

—it is exactly as good as it looks

The price of the car complete is $785 f. o. b. Detroit

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

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RAYNTITE TOPS are proof against drizzles or cloud-bursts. Over a year's severest competitive test proves this—and all RAYNTITE TOPS (double and single texture) are

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GUARANTEED *Not* to Leak for One Year

Crown your car with RAYNTITE, backed by the Du Pont name, which for more than a century has stood for integrity of purpose, superiority of product and financial responsibility. Put a RAYNTITE TOP on your 1916 car. If your old top leaks, any top-maker can make you a RAYNTITE.

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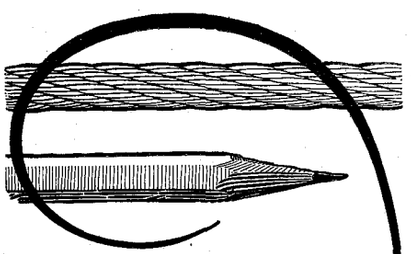

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BASLINE AUTOWLINE—the "big-little" towing line for disabled automobiles—is small but **mighty.** Has the vim and grit of famous Yellow Strand Powersteel wire rope. About 25 feet long—4½ pounds weight. Hooks on without marring car. Goes back into box in which it came, into tool box, or under seat or seat cushion, ready for emergency towing. Sold by all dealers. Price, east of Rocky Mountains, **$3.95.**

POWERSTEEL AUTOWLOCK keeps the auto thief from taking your car—or spare tire. All dealers, **$2.00.**

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FREE.—Handsome Autowline circular. Write for it.

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283 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.
New York Office: 76H Warren St.
Makers of famous Yellow Strand Powersteel wire rope.

BASLINE AUTOWLINE

SPICE OF LIFE

Too Critical.—"Doesn't that girl over there look like Helen Brown?"

"I don't call that dress brown."—*Yale Record.*

A Chance Missed.—"Two hearts that beat as one," read the manager of the dime museum. "Gee! what a freak that would make."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

In the Trojan Wars, Too.—The Czar was recently complimenting a soldier, and asked him if he would rather have 100 rubles or the Iron Cross.

"Would your Majesty deign to tell me the value of the cross?" inquired the private.

"Oh, it is not worth much intrinsically, perhaps two rubles."

"Then, your Majesty, I will take the cross and ninety-eight rubles."

This is an interesting episode, and the most interesting thing about it is that it also happened during the Franco-Prussian War, the Crimean War, the Seven Years' War, and the Marlborough campaigns.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

When Teacher Fails.

[*From papers submitted by applicants for teachers' licenses in Tennessee.*]

"New York is situated at the mouth of the Amazon River."

"The amount of rainfall required for general agriculture is sixteen feet."

"The most general direction of the Alps is straight up."

"That the earth is round was discovered by John on 'the Isle of Patmos.'"

"Asheville is well noted on account of being a submarine fort."

"Gibraltar is a ledge of rocks and are generally used by insurance companies, corporations, and others in denoting their strength safety."

"Corpse is a noun in the passive case because it denotes passion."

"The closing of a letter is the manner in which you excuse yourself."

"A copulative verb is one which couples; example: A frog's head is fastened to its body."

"The first part about a business letter is its subject and predicate."

"The parts of a business letter are: 1, date; 2, interduction; 3, body; 4, signature; 5, postscript and place for other sentences."

What influences led to Taft's election in 1908? "Taft was vice-president, and when Roosevelt died Taft was made president."

"Pilgrims means people that run about."

"In 1620 the Pilgrims crossed the ocean, and this was known as pilgrims' progress."

"The Mexican War was caused by the turning over of the spirit."

"The reason Taft was not elected in 1912 was that the Republican party separated him."

"The chief events between 1765 and 1777 leading to the American Revolution was the Alien and Sedition Laws, and the seceding of the States from the Union."

"The sinking of the battle-ship *Maine* was the cause of the Mexican War."

"McBeth was a romance of noble people. Lady McBeth was of common or undertone. Thus great sadness arose and all interest died."

—*New York Tribune.*

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Impersonal.—"An optimist, my son, is a person who doesn't care what happens if it doesn't happen to him."—*Puck.*

Relief.—"When I sing I get tears in my eyes. What can I do for this?"

"Stuff cotton in your ears."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Reverse.—"Your new auto is sixteen horse-power, isn't it?"

"Um! Sixteen balky-horse-power!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Historic Occasion.—The Thomas Dudley Memorial Gate at Harvard was dedicated this noon with the ancestors of the Governor in attendance as a part of the annual field-day of the family.—*Boston Traveler.*

A Dilemma.—WIFE—"Henry, you really must have the landlord come and see for himself the damage the rain did to our ceiling."

HUB—"I can't without letting him see the damage the children have done to the rest of the house."—*Boston Transcript.*

Frugal.—THE IMPRESARIO—"Certainly, madam, I can supply you with a second prima donna to sing your children to sleep. But you sing so perfectly yourself."

THE PRIMA DONNA ASSOLUTA—"But my singing is worth $5,000 a night and I couldn't think of squandering that amount on the children."—*Houston Chronicle.*

Time to Begin.—JONES—"Here we are with no army, no adequate navy, no guns, no nothing—in an absolute state of unpreparedness! I believe we orter have everything in readiness. 'Johnny on the spot' is my sentiments."

OFFICE BOY—"Mr. Jones, de boss wants to know when you're gonna get dose orders out what come in on de 13th!"—*New York World.*

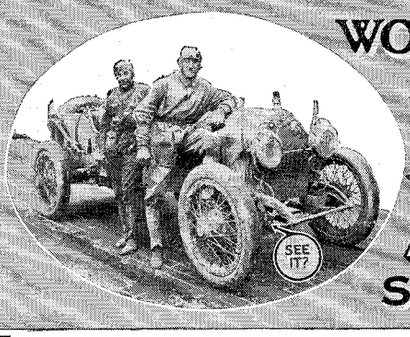
Free Speech.—"Write an editorial," said the publisher of the Tibet *Courier* to his editorial writer, "about the disgrace of Prof. Scott Nearing's dismissal. Say that free utterance is necessary to growth and to independent thinking; that it is as necessary as a free press and ought to be as common."

"But," said the editorial writer of the Tibet *Courier*, "I think a certain amount of dogma is necessary. Besides, we haven't a free press in Tibet, and you know it."

"We have," yelled the publisher. "Go ahead and write what I tell you. Who owns this paper—you or I?"—*New York Tribune.*

Practical Gratitude.—MR. EDITOR: I desire to thank the friends and neighbors most heartily in this manner for their co-operation during the illness and death of my late husband, who escaped from me by the hand of death last Saturday. To my friends and all who contributed toward making the last minutes comfortable and the funeral a success I desire to remember most kindly, hoping that these few lines will find them enjoying the same blessing. I have also a good milk cow and a roan gelding horse eight years old, which I will sell cheap. God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. He plants his footsteps on the sea and rides upon the storm. Also black and white shoat cheap. Mrs. R. C.—*Lapeer Co. (Mich.) Clarion.*

TRANSCONTINENTAL STUTZ "BEAR CAT" WORE THE *Hartford SHOCK ABSORBER



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Hartford Suspension Co.,
Jersey City, N. J.

Gentlemen:-

Just completed my record breaking Coast-to-Coast trip in the Stutz "Bearcat" - setting up a new Trans-Continental auto record of 11 days, 7 hours and 15 minutes, breaking the previous record of six men driving by 4 hours and 55 minutes. I am convinced that the Hartford Shock Absorber equipment materially assisted in this record. It would be hard to impose a tougher test on both the car and equipment than driving at high speed through Arizona and New Mexico.

My shock absorber equipment was perfect at the finish, and considering the remarkable performance of this device, and the fact that this record would not have been possible without Hartford Shock Absorbers, I cannot praise them too highly and I honestly think they should be a part of the regular equipment of every car, as they are of the "Stutz."

Very truly yours,
E. G. Baker

A MARVELOUS FEAT OF MOTORING

When E. G. Baker smashed the ocean-to-ocean record for automobile travel,

he performed a marvelous feat.

The dash from San Diego, California, to New York City, took his sturdy Stutz "Bear Cat" over every kind of road conceivable.

He came through in fine shape in the remarkable time of 11 days, 7 hours, 15 minutes; an average of 25 1-5 miles per hour for 3,728.4 miles, smashing all previous transcontinental records. He says:

"I Am Convinced That The

*Hartford SHOCK ABSORBER

Equipment Materially Assisted in This Record."

His letter, in full, above.

Here is further striking evidence that the Hartford Shock Absorber

"Makes All Roads Smooth Roads."

You, too, can travel anywhere at any speed, however rough the roads, with Hartford Shock Absorbers on your car. They stop jolting, jarring and vibration. Contribute to solid auto comfort. Prevent spring breakage. Make tires last longer. Cut cost of maintenance. Insure longer life for your car.

Write us advising make, model and year of car and we will tell you how to make it truly comfortable. You can have Hartfords on your new car, if you insist.

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191 Morgan St., Jersey City, N. J.

Makers of the Hartford Cushion Spring, Hartford Electric Brake, Hartford Auto Jack, Hartford Bumper.

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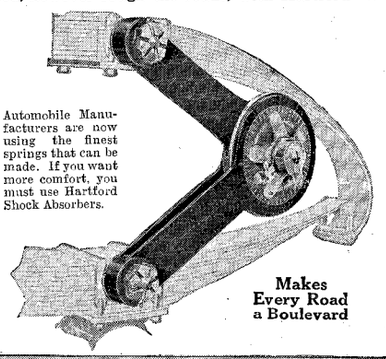

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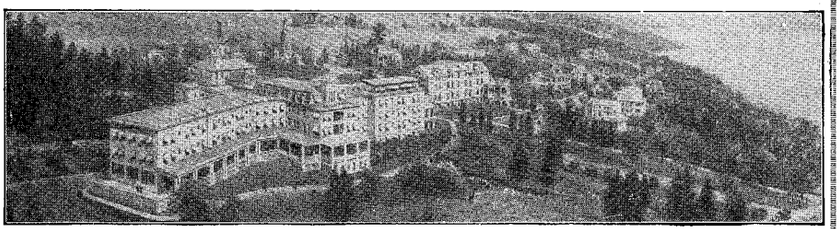
THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM — The American "Cure" giving the Nauheim Baths with a natural, iodo-ferruginous Radio-active Brine.



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WHAT AMERICANS WILL NOT SPEND ABROAD THIS YEAR

THE amount of money which Americans formerly spent each year in Europe, and will not spend this year, has been a subject of much discussion since the war began. Estimates have varied from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000. International bankers have said that $350,000,000 would be ample allowance for this factor in foreign exchange and in our invisible balance of trade.

In a normal year it is estimated that about 600,000 persons go abroad to spend the summer, with a total passage-money approximating $87,000,000, distributed as follows:

Class	*Number*	*Single Passage*	*Round Trip*
First	95,000	$135	$35,150,000
Second	110,000	90	19,800,000
Third	400,000	40	32,000,000
Total	605,000	..	$86,950,000

Steamship men estimate that such Americans as have gone abroad this year do not make a total of 25 per cent. of normal, and are not tourists but travelers bound on business or drawn in some way by the exigencies of war. As to what amounts of money tourists spend abroad in hotel bills, transportation, and gratuities, no exact estimate could be made. Competent persons, however, have declared that this amount could conservatively be placed at a minimum of $220,000,000. It is reached by the following computation:

Class	*Number*	*Est. Av. Daily Exp.*	*Av. No. of Days*	*Total Incidentals*
First	95,000	$20.00	75	$140,500,000
Second	110,000	10.00	45	49,500,000
Third	400 000	2.50	30	30,000,000
Total	605,000			$220,000,000

These figures do not take into account the money spent for souvenirs, wearing apparel, etc., which all travelers spend to a greater or less extent. Hardly any one, from the person spending altogether no more than $300 to one who spends $1,000 or more, becomes exempt from temptations to buy things. Furthermore, as a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"There is the traveler who approaches the millionaire stage of worldly wealth, who, if those who have a knowledge of the American of this class abroad are to be believed, spend a small fortune for incidental things ranging all the way from clothing to jewelry and minor art objects. United States' imports of art objects, measured over the past few years, have averaged about $40,000,000 annually. In what are known as 'boom' years, importations have gone as high as $50,000,000. It is safe to say that Americans now abroad are buying little in the way of art treasures.

"It would be quite impossible to get even a fair estimate of the money spent for such things; as difficult, in fact, as it would be to estimate the expenditures of millionaires who fit themselves and their families out at the fashion-centers of Europe, and whose purchases of art and historic objects may measure up to a $100,000 marble portico, or $500,000 for the whole side of an ancient dwelling. It is not inconceivable that the class of travelers made up of multimillionaires, if they were particularly extravagant and gratified too many of their whims, might spend in these ways enough to bring up the total easily to the $500,000,000 mark."

Not only will Europe fail this year to receive the great sum of perhaps $500,000,000 from Americans traveling or sojourning there, but it has already experienced a large falling off in personal remittances. During the first nine months after the war began, it appears that the foreign money-orders issued in this country and payable abroad amounted to $30,000,000 less than last year. Following is a table printed in *The Wall Street Journal* to show the amount of foreign money-orders issued in quarters of the fiscal years 1915, 1914, and 1913:

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30—		
	1915	*1914*	*1913*
Sept. 30	$15,164,173	$25,414,926	$22,771,442
Dec. 31	14,529,947	26,275,621	25,377,577
Mar. 31	11,730,000	19,844,757	20,702,564
June 30	.....	19,750,614	21,851,621
Additional	.....	10,677,508	11,965,082
Total	$41,424,120	$101,963,426	$102,668,286

Interesting comments on these figures are made by the compiler as follows:

"Of course, this by no means represents all the movement that is commonly designated as 'remittances to friends,' etc. A considerable amount is remitted through ordinary banking channels. Possibly a further $200,000,000 may be sent in this way in normal years. In the ordinary course of things this sum, together with interest on foreign investments, freights, etc., goes to offset any credit-balance built up through excess of our merchandise exports over imports. In other words, this falling off in post-office money-order remittances presupposes that there is also a considerable falling off in remittances through banking channels, and that the existing merchandise credit-balance is not reduced by just so much. This fiscal year this merchandise credit-balance will be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000.

"Whether the foreign money-order business and other personal remittances abroad will continue to decrease or will be restored to normal proportions after this it is difficult to say. No doubt, the past falling off has been due very largely to the business depression that existed in this country last winter. The entrance of Italy into the European conflict injects an element of uncertainty in the situation. Italian immigrants here constitute a large part of these personal remitters. Whether the fact of Italy being at war will make any difference in this respect is a moot question."

OWNED AND RENTED HOMES IN AMERICA

It appears from a recent return of the Census Bureau that for 1910 there existed in this country 20,255,555 homes, of which nearly one-half (9,083,711) were owned by their occupants, and 10,697,895 were rented; in other words, 45.8 per cent. were owned and 54.2 per cent. rented. In 1909, according to a writer in *The Protectionist*, 5,984,284 of these owned homes were owned free and clear, while 2,931,695 were mortgaged. It was pointed out properly that many of the mortgaged homes were the property of persons possest of other property with which the mortgage could have been paid, if they had so chosen. A writer in the New York *Evening Post*, commenting on these statistics, adds others:

"It has frequently been pointed out that the average wealth of the mortgaged farmer at the present time is nearly $5,000

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—that is to say, the Socialist, who is shedding tears over the 'poverty' of the mortgaged farmer, is really making a great deal of fuss over something no one need worry about, because the average net wealth of these farmers is $5,000. In 1909 the total farm wealth of the American farmer was more than $41,000,000, and on this vast property there were mortgages that totaled less than $2,000,000,000. Since 1909 the American farmer has wonderfully increased his wealth, and it is undoubtedly no exaggeration to say that at the present moment the farmers of this country possess some $50,000,000,000 of farm property, upon which there is somewhere around $2,000,000,000 indebtedness.

"The total number of farm homes in 1909 was 6,123,610, and of these 3,838,331 were owned (2,575,430 being owned free and 1,230,633 being mortgaged). There were 2,271,231 rented farm homes. The percentage of farm-owners slightly decreased from 1899 to 1909, but the other homes showed an increase.

"Taking the other homes, we find that in 1890 there were 63.1 per cent. rented and 36.9 per cent. owned. During the following ten years (1900) the percentage stood: Rented, 63.8 per cent.; owned, 36.2 per cent. The census of 1910, however, showed a gain for home-ownership for the ten-year period, the percentage being 61.6 per cent. rented and 38.4 per cent. owned, and a total owned of 5,245,380. That is to say, in 1909 there were nearly five and a quarter million homes in this country outside of farm homes.

"Socialist leaders invariably point to Boston and New York, which have the smallest percentage of home-ownership, due to the fact that Boston is surrounded by many small cities and towns in which large numbers of the middle class and the better-paid working class prefer to live. In New York City the area is limited and the price of land is too high for single or even double houses.

"So we find that the percentage of home-ownership in Boston is only a little over 17 per cent. and that of New York less than 12 per cent. In Philadelphia, however, it is 26.6 per cent.; and in Chicago, 26.2 per cent.; St. Louis, Mo., 25 per cent.; St. Paul, Minn., 41 per cent.; Seattle, Wash., 44.9 per cent.; Baltimore, Md., 33.7 per cent.; Cleveland, Ohio, 35.2 per cent.; Detroit, Mich., 41.2 per cent.; Minneapolis, Minn., 40.4 per cent.; San Francisco, Cal., 33 per cent.; Indianapolis, Ind., 33 per cent.; Cincinnati, Ohio, 23.3 per cent.; Buffalo, N. Y., 34.2 per cent.; Grand Rapids, Mich., 47.9 per cent.; Los Angeles, Cal., 44.7 per cent.; and Milwaukee, Wis., 36.4 per cent.

"Every one must understand that in all of the cities of the United States there are many families who are well able to own a home, but who prefer to rent an apartment, and this is especially true of the two cities of New York and Boston. For example, it has been estimated that there are in the city of New York alone 200,000 families who are financially able to own a ten-thousand-dollar home, but who prefer to rent an apartment or live in a hotel.

"If there was any way of ascertaining the total number of such families in the whole nation, we should undoubtedly find that more than a million families would come under this head. In other words, if all those who are able to own a home were added to those who do own one, more than 55 per cent. of the families in America would be in the home-owning class.

"As it is, instead of a 'few people' owning their homes, we find that almost 46 per cent. of the people own homes and fully 10 per cent. of those who rent homes are able to own them, a vastly different condition from that pictured by the calamity-howling Socialists."

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

June 30.—Big-gun dueling characterizes the fighting all along the line, altho sporadic attacks of little importance are reported at various points.

July 1.—Berlin announces a gain of a fifth of a mile on a three-mile front in a drive made by the Crown Prince's troops toward Verdun, with 1,735 French prisoners taken.

July 3.—Following an interval of quiet, the Germans resume attacks on the Allied line in the Argonne region.

July 5.—The Germans extend the Saint-Mihiel wedge as a result of their attacks in the Argonne and along the Meuse, taking 700 yards of trenches near its apex, but similar attacks elsewhere in the vicinity are repulsed.

Berlin reports the bombardment of Harwich, England, by German aeroplanes.

IN THE SOUTH

June 30.—Progress in the Austro-Italian campaign continues slowly. Heavy rains on the Isonzo and much snow and flooded streams in the Tyrol block the advance of the Italians. Berlin reports Italian attacks north and northeast of Monfalcone repulsed.

July 1.—Italian heavy artillery becomes effective in the Carnic Alps, and particularly against the defenses of Predil Pass.

July 3.—The Italians gain ten miles in three days in the Carnic Alps, while on the upper Isonzo, despite the floods, Turin dispatches claim, the river is bridged and a crossing forced, threat-

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ening Plava. Between Caporetta and Idria heavy engagements are in progress.

July 7.—Berlin reports the Italians beaten back from Doberdo Plains, in spite of heavy attacks supported by artillery.

IN THE EAST

July 1.—General von Mackensen is reported advancing steadily northward between the Bug and the Vistula. It is said that the forces concentrated in this advance number 2,000,000 men. They have crossed the Tanew River and taken the fortress of Zamosc, and are aiming at the great Russian base of Brest Litovsk and at Ivangorod.

July 2.—A British official statement announces gains in the Dardanelles on June 29, supplementing those of the 21st (announced under the date of June 30), gained by the French. Six successive lines of trenches were taken and heavy losses inflicted on the Turks.

July 3.—Petrograd claims reverses for the Germans in the Baltic Provinces north of the Niemen.

In offensive operations of the last three days to date, of unusual persistence and vigor, the Turkish forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula lose, according to the estimate of General Ian Hamilton, five thousand wounded and 15,000 dead.

July 5.—Reports from London estimate the advance of General von Mackensen northward from Galicia into Poland at five miles a day, seriously threatening to split the Grand Duke's forces by hurling the present opposing section east of the Bug.

Further attacks of the Turks on the Peninsula result in heavy losses without permanent gain, Paris reports.

July 7.—London announces that the Russians have succeeded in stiffening their lines with reenforcements sufficiently to make a stand against the invaders in Poland and hold them back from the Lublin railroad running to Ivangorod and Warsaw.

GENERAL

June 27.—Nish reports that the Servians succeed in forcing a landing on Austrian territory near Shabatz and capturing a neighboring town.

June 30.—Russia reports a German squadron off Windau attempting to invade the Baltic. Attempts to land troops in the vicinity are frustrated and the vessels withdraw.

July 1.—The French Ministry of War announces that "neither now nor at any time since the beginning of the war has the French artillery made use of any shells whatsoever manufactured in the United States."

British casualties in the Dardanelles operations up to May 31 are announced by Premier Asquith as: killed, 6,927 men and 495 officers; wounded, 23,542 men and 1,134 officers; missing, 6,445 men and 92 officers. The British wounded include all wounds, however slight, whereas French and German lists account only for the men incapacitated.

July 2.—German estimates received in this country of the total Allied naval losses give 10 British and 3 French battle-ships (of which 8 were lost in the Dardanelles); large cruisers: British 7, French 1, and Russian 2; small cruisers: British 8, Russian 2, and Japanese 1. Of the British vessels, the battle-ship *Superb* and the cruiser *Warrior* are reported sunk in "the late skirmish at

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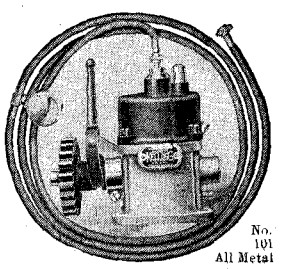
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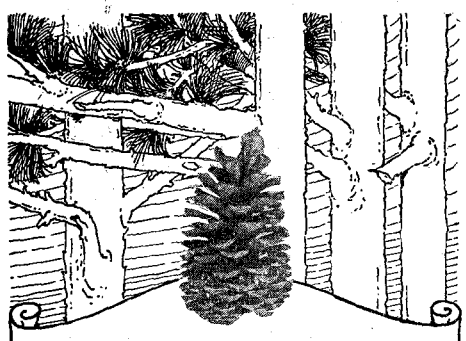

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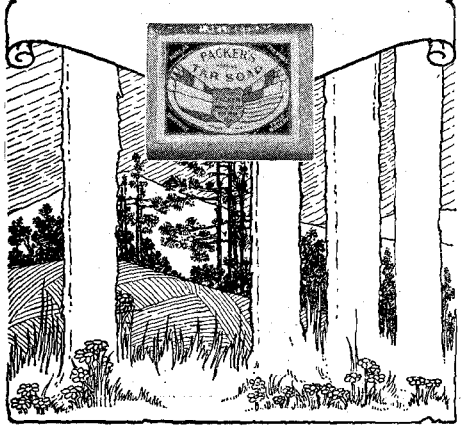

Bergen." The British have never announced a fight at this point.

July 7.—In an official appeal issued by the French Relief Society, the French casualties are stated as totaling 1,400,000 to June 1. Of these, 400,000 are killed, 700,000 wounded, and 300,000 taken prisoner or missing.

GENERAL FOREIGN

July 1.—Looting by the Zapatistas is reported in progress in Mexico City.

July 2.—General Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, dies in Paris.

July 5.—The advance of the Carranza forces on Mexico City begins, General Gonzales leading the attack.

DOMESTIC

July 1.—Through eleventh-hour collections of revenue the treasury deficit is reduced to $35,864,000.

German imports to this country for the first six months of this year total $1,153,000, or less than one-tenth the amount for the same period of 1914.

Nine navy officers are appointed to the first regular naval aviation class and are ordered to Pensacola for instruction.

July 2.—An explosion occurs in the east reception-room of the Senate wing of the Capitol, apparently the result of a bomb. No one is injured and no damage is done outside of the room itself.

July 3.—J. Pierpont Morgan is shot by "Frank Holt," a former Cornell professor of German, who subsequently confesses to the attempt to blow up the Capitol. He is suspected of being the Harvard professor, Erich Muenter, who disappeared in 1906 following the death of his wife from poisoning. His suicide in prison blocks further inquiry.

General Orozco, detained with General Huerta, escapes from El Paso and is believed to have crossed the border. Huerta and five others are confined in jail on new charges of violating neutrality.

July 7.—A tornado rages through southwestern Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, causing much loss of life and property damage in the Ohio Valley.

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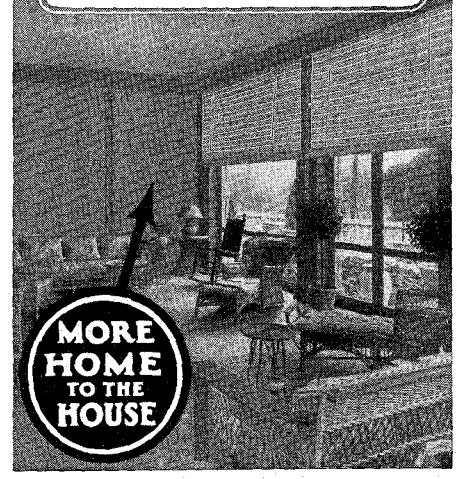

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